# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,180.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1875.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 35 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 26 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertion ... | „ 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time especial contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

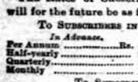
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,301 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander C. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

| Leaves BOMBAY | | May 1875. | | May 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ | Carwar | 3 | „ Pondicherry | 14 |
| „ | Mangalore | 4 | „ Negapatam | 15 |
| „ | Cannanore | 5 | „ Masulipatam | 17 |
| „ | Tellicherry | 6 | „ Coconada | 18 |
| „ | Calicut | 6 | „ Vizagapatam | 19 |
| „ | Beypore | 6 | „ Bimlipatam | 19 |
| „ | Cochin | 7 | „ Gopalpore | 20 |
| „ | Alleppy | 7 | „ False Point | 21 |
| „ | Tuticorin | 9 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 23 |
| „ | Colombo | 10 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

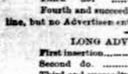
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

| Leave BOMBAY | April 1875. | Leave BUSSEER | May 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Kurrachee | May. 4 | „ Mahomerah | 10 |
| „ Gwadel | 6 | „ Fao | 19 |
| „ Jask | 8 | „ Bushire | 21 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 9 | „ Linga | 24 |
| „ Linga | 11 | „ Bunder Abbas | 25 |
| „ Bushire | 13 | „ Muscat | 27 |
| „ Fao | 15 | | June. |
| „ Mahomerah | 15 | „ Kurrachee | 1 |
| Arrive BUSSEER | 16 | Arrive BOMBAY | 4 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1875, at 4 P.M.

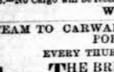
The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

| | |
|---|---|
| Rurnee. | Dewghur. |
| Boria. | Malwan. |
| Futnaghesee. | Vingorla. |
| Jaytapore. | Goa (Panjim) and |
| Vizindroog. | Carwar. |

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

### STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,502 Tons, 376 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

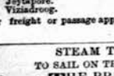
W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

### STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

*Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.*



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 27th April at 4 P.M., from the A. C. & O. Bunder :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee. | Vingorla. |
| Ratnagherry. | Goa Panjim |
| Jaytapore. | Carwar. |
| Malwan. | Compta. |

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 8 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875

### WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and can carry a quantity of unseen and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 19th 1875.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain. Tons. H.P.

May.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AVOCA | J. H. Torbock | 1461 | 250 | 3rd—Suez, &c. |
| MIRZAPORE | A. Parish | 3763 | 600 | 10th—Southampton. |
| BARODA | W. Fentiman | 1874 | 400 | 17th—Suez, &c. |
| KHIVA | C. G. Perrins | 2609 | 450 | 24th—Southampton. |
| GEELONG | C. Fraser | 1384 | 250 | 31st—Suez, &c. |

June.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWALIOR | N. W. Haselwood | 2725 | 450 | 4th—Southampton. |
| BOKHARA | W. D Anderson | 2932 | 450 | 11th—Suez, &c. |
| LOMBARDY | E. M. Gilson | 2723 | 450 | 18th—Southampton. |
| KASHGAR | G. J. Babot | 2929 | 450 | 25th—Suez, &c. |

July.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HINDOSTAN | N. Roskell | 3113 | 600 | 2nd—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by railfrom Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

N. Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

### ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, s. d. will be followed by the—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MACEDONIA | 2273 Tons, | 486 H.P., | nom. about | 25th May. |
| THINACRIA | 2167 „ | 424 „ | „ „ | 5th June. |
| EUROPA, | 2277 „ | 424 „ | „ „ | 25th „ |

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM Co.,

Bombay, 16th April 1875. Agents.

### STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 10TH OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnstone, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above. FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

### WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade with spacious reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool | Rs. 500 |
| To Suez or Port Said | 300 |
| To Malta | 400 |

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

Tons. H.P.

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700, 280, on 5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO, 2,600, 150, on 20th May 1875.

The POLLUCE, has excellent First and Second-class accommodation; the DIDO has no room for Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | £35 0 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £32 6 | £23 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £28 8 | £22 0 | £13-0 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay Green, 22nd April 1875.

### SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class | Rs. 5 0 | 3rd Class | Rs. 1 8 |
| 2nd „ | „ 3 0 | Horses & Carriages. | „ 4 0 |

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The 8 earner leaves Surat every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the under mentioned Agents :—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

### HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

| Fares from Bombay to | Oorun. | Hog Island | Oolwa. | Rowa or Karanja. | Dhurmtar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 1st Class | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| 2nd Class | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| 3rd Class | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Horses & Carriages | 3 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 |

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leave Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 5 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

### STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewasdundas, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

| Fares from Bombay to | Alibag. | Rewasdundas | Jinjira. | Srewerden. | Bankot. | Dasgaum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| First Class | 2 12 | 3 8 | 5 8 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 11 0 |
| Second Class | 2 2 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 8 |
| Third Class | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Horses or Carriages | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 |

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bales | Fine Canvas. |
| 5 ditto | Black Army cloth. |
| 3 Cases | Assorted Chimneys. |
| 4 ditto | Decanters, Cups and Saucers, Flower Pots, &c. |
| 3 ditto | Assorted Penknives. |
| 2 ditto | Scissors. |
| 5 ditto | Transparent Soap. |

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

### JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Choice Articles of the Prince of Wale's Fancy Bazar, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., Fort the whole of the choice articles of the Prince of Wales Fancy Bazaar, the same consisting of Berlin wool of different colours, lady's bonnets and stockings, straw hats, flowered net, net lace, woollen antimacassar, child's wool and Cashmere caps, lady's and child dresses, fishing rods, bows and arrows, lady's and gentlemen's riding whips, Judson's dyes, tooth brushes, braces, hair pins, beads, wooden puff boxes, croquet and Railway games, chessboards, cane-rimas, match box, air pillows, perfumes, fountains, saddle, harness, table cover scent stopper, bottles, table cover, silver and illuminium gold watch guards, Amuri-an chairs, iron cradles, and bed steads, perambulator, iron sofa, blackwood show cases, blackwood cup-boards with glass-door, toys and different sorts, such as :-spring toys with keys, and wooden dolls, Papa Mama crying dolls wooden carria es and horses, swimming toys, guns, wire dishes, drums of sizes and many other sorts, lady's gentleman and child boots and shoes lemon and mixed drops, hair oil fine table salt, lemon syrup &c., &c.

The property is now on view and we recommend to ladies and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE RESIST NG TREASURIES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Au tion, at their Room, on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Addumjee the following treasuries of sizes—

M A M F W—No. 2240—24 Treasuries of sizes—

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs JEHANGER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, by order of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor the following Jewelry :—

One gold neckchain one ditto Chinese watch-guard, one ditto enamelled guard-chain, one ditto ring, two diamond rings, one ruby ring, one hoop ring with five rubies, two large emerald rings, one small ditto, one ring set with emerald and diamonds, two gold Chinese locket, an ditto English ditto.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One gold hunting watch by J. McCabe, one ditto ditto Marine Recorder, one open-faced watch by E. J. Dent, with black dial and one spare white dial, one ditto ditto repeating hours and quarter hours, and playing music every hour, one silver open-faced railway watch by J. Jones, one gold hunting lady's watch one silver open-faced pedometer, one gold watch with ruby engraved with House of Parliament.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Porcelainware, Plated ware Cottage Piano by "John Boinsmead," London, a fast-trotting grey Arab Horse, a neat light four-seated Carriage by "Douglas," London, and nice Collection of choice Plan's, &c., &c., at No. 9, Middle Colaba.

I am instructed by Messrs. J. & C. Mackintosh & Co. to inform the public that on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, solely at the risk of the owner, at his Residence, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain F. Murray, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated table an chandeliers ca die-sticks, plated spoons and forks knives and forks, a set of dining ta les, sideboard, dining and drawing room chairs, easy sofas and reclining couches ; ladies' writing table, a cottage piano, pictures, Brussels, Persian and Cambay carpets, bedst-ads, presses, China matting, coir rugs, vases, flowering and large ara ch airs, elegance cupboard, exotic plants, copper cooking utensils, a mahogany camera by Tolton with 2 slides and 3 other frames, with full sizes portraiture, a stereosc pic camera with lens, 1 large glass bath in mahogany, case, 1 photograph colour box, 1 leas by King, 1 size 1 tin still Ross view lens, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

If not previously disposed of by private sal—

1 English neat light four-seated carriage by "Dogleas" London and a fast-trotting grey Arab Horse with a set of harness.

1 lady's saddle and bridle. 1 do. pad.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale and catalogue will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED PRAYER MEETING.—The WEEKLY UNITED PRAYER MEETING will take place in the FREE CHURCH, Esplanade, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 7 A.M.

INSTRUMENTS FOR MODELLING IN CLAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Complete Set in Wooden Case | Nett Rs. | 22 8 |
| Ditto for Modelling in Cardboard | „ | 58 8 |

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS—LEVELLING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS of every description.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable. Size when open 6 ft. 6 by 2ft., 4 can be put together quickly, folding up into 4 moveable bundles when travelling. Price ..... Rs. 36 0

WATER-PROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES, may be used with or without the above, and are equally portable. Size 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. Price..... 16 0

WATER-PROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ ft. by 4½ ft..... 13 4

AIR BEDS, Mackintosh's Vulcanized, 7 ft. by 2 ft. 6, with pair of bellows for do..... 45 0

AIR PILLOWS of different shapes and sizes.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SELTZOGENES,

DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

| | Cash Prices. |
|---|---|
| SELTZOGENE, six bottle size | Rs. 15 0 |
| SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size | 22 0 |
| CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8 | |

*For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above.* *Cash Prices*

| | |
|---|---|
| SYRUP OF LEMON, 1 Pint bottle | Rs. 1 0 |
| SYRUP OF GINGER, 1 Quart bottle | 1 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in sour beer) with the instructions given, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sediment of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Marsh.*

"The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torrid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Agents :—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, an Upper-storied HOUSE, No. 141, for particulars as to Rent, &c. Apply at the House.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN OVERSEER for the Kolaba Lunatic Asylum. Salary Rs. 60 with house and Rations. Apply with testimonials, to the Superintendent.

FOR SALE.—An excellent BUGGY, AUSTRALIAN HORSE and HARNESS, in perfect order. Price Rs. 800. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, 6, Rampart Row.

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable ACCOMMODATION (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in Middle Colaba. Apply to X. *Gazette.*

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE.—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belasis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

## NOTICES.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.

50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH APRIL, 1875.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION.

Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.

Children Half Price to all parts.

A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENT for this COMPANY in Bombay is now prepared to accept risks at current rates,

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

1, Dean Lane.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS

AND

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS,

ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE.

31st March 1875. Honorary Secretary.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, inst., at 2 o'clock for the transaction of the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts made up to 31st March 1875.

II. To elect Directors.

III. To appoint two Auditor's and to fix their remuneration

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 25 of the Consolidat d Customs Act VI. of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Bills, without false Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,

Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th May 1875 for the CONSTRUCTION of (3) three single-storied BARRACKS with subsidiary Buildings for Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

2. The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all information regarding conditions of Tender, &c., obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, City, Ahmedabad.

3. No Tender will be received except on the authorised form, copy of which with Specification will be supplied on payment of Rupees (2) two.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Captain, R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 17th April 1875.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.

No. 2 „ „ 1, 2, 3.

Close at noon (gun fire,) 26th May 1875. Telegrams attende to up to that time.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)

No. 2 „ „ 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ½ (two thirds.)

Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)

Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of Exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 18 5, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire)

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH APRIL, 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened dull. The probable sales to-day are 10,000 bales, and the actual imports 13,000 bales. The American receipts are again particularly small, 2,000 bales against 6,000 bales on the corresponding date last year, but the figures for this season's crop are now pretty well discounted, and we must look to other influences for any change in prices.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾. French Rentes 1872, at 103¾.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 24th instant shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Treasury Balance at H.O. | Inc. | 7,98,864 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. | 1,97,332 |
| Deposits | Dec. | 12,03,152 |
| Loans | Inc. | 20,99,142 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | 14,62,792 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | 6,96,190 |

But for the increase in the Government balance these figures would unquestionably have a most unfavourable appearance, and in any case it is evident that a considerable pressure for accommodation exists amongst the exchange banks. The incoming Council drafts, however, will afford material relief, and as a further 56 lacs will be due a fortnight later, we may look for increased by that time if not earlier. In all probability the amount required to finance the cotton shipments from now up to the close of the season will not exceed two crores of which three-fourths will be met by Council drafts alone, so that even allowing for a very moderate demand for bank bills we must now have seen about the worst of the pressure. In the Bazaar money never has been really scarce, and even now accommodation is obtainable on much easier terms than with the Bank of Bombay, so that once the position of the Bank begins to improve the reaction will probably be very rapid.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual change of any kind to-day, a moderate amount of paper has been offering for immediate delivery, but very little for forward, and sellers show considerable firmness. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 16d. | per rupee |
| Do 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 11/16d. | |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 10 5/8d. to 21-32d. | |
| Documents 3 months' sight | 1s. 10 11/16d. | |

In Calcutta bills and GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change whatever.

The SHARE Market continues remarkably quiet, and any change in values has been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombay's have declined to Rs. 720, and Spinning and Weaving Scrip is also easier.

In COTTON a fair extent of business has been done, but if anything prices are a shade lower. For Good Fair Dholleras of any description a fair demand exists at about Rs. 182 to Rs. 185 per candy half passed, and at that level considerable purchases have been made, but the up-country markets show a loss at these rates. Omrawutee arrivals, although on a fair scale for the season, are not large enough to admit of much business and the bulk is now of very low quality.

FREIGHTS have recovered materially both by ships and steamers The "Sandringham" and "City of Richmond" continued. Wooden vessels have been fixed to-day at £ 1 15 and decline to go on at the rate. Iron ships are holding out for £ 2 2-6. Steamers are asking £ 1 10 to £ 1 12 6 for immediate shipment and the "Gaisford" has been fixed for Liverpool at £1-15 with concessions. To all appearance the market has seen the lowest point for sailing ships especially, and with free shipments of Cotton a further improvement seems likely.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in every way. As usual on mail day there has been very little doing, but the demand in any case is most limited and the market appears to have settled down into a state of complete inactivity.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per share | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Name. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,00 | 100 | all | 8 p.c. | Agra Bank | 94 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,410 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 8p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 721½ |
| 5,25 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,150 |
| 40,000 | 25 | all | 9 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China | 500 |
| 60,000 | 2814 | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 175 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 175 |
| 40 000 | 250 | 1 | 5 p.ct | National Bank of India | 167 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do | Oriental Bank | 100 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,50 | 100p.c | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,500 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,10 | 50 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 600 |
| 100 | 50 | all | 8p.ct. | Albert Ginning Co | 640 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 200 | ... | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 2 dp. | Apollo Press Co | 3,500 |
| 150 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary | 600 |
| 100 | 80 | all | 60p.a. | Berar Company (New) | 565 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | 200p. | Bombay Press Co | 1,325 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 80p.a. | Do New | 350 |
| 1,40 0 | 250 | all | 6½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co | 150 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 37½p. | Carwar Company | 700 |
| 220 | 250 | all | ... | Coonoola Press Co | 130 |
| 200 | 1,88 | all | 175p. | Colaba Press Co | 3,700 |
| 500 | 50 | all | Nil | Dooltora P. & G. Co | 200 |
| 202 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co | 2,900 |
| 300 | 2,500 | 15 | per | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 370 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p. | Francl Press Co | 420 |
| 1150 | ... | 1,40 | 100 p. | Imperial Press Co | 400 |
| 2125 | 400 | 80 | 60 p. | Mofussil Press & G. Co | 450 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 800 | ... | Nicol Free Manuf Co ,L | 1,500 |
| 150 | 500 | 150 | p.c. | Printers' Wales Press | 1,000 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p. | Sassoon Press Co | 573 |
| 600 | 500 | 75 | 125 p. | Scinde Press Co | 405 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 75 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 800 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | | 100 p.c | Vol'ers United Press Co | 500 |

* Per share for the half year.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 218-8 | 5 p. | G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock | 244 |
| ..... | £20 | 9 14 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ..... | £10 | 65 7 | do. | Ditto | 72 |
| ..... | £20 | 21 12 | do. | Ditto | 32 |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | S. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,150 |
| .. | £18 | 19 4 | 15 do. | Do. New £18 Shares | 21 |

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | ... | Colaba Land Co. |
| 7,500 | 150 | all* | ... | Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.a | Mazagon Land ..... |
| 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15p.a | Port Canning Land Company Limited ..... |

## NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 24th April, compared with the statement issued on 17th April:—

| Liabilities. | 17th April Rs. | 24th April. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid | 50,00,000 | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs 100 do. | 10,00,000 | |
| Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call | 12,48,125 | |
| Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share | 2,49,600 | |
| Do. do. paid to account of 4th call of Rs. 125 per share | 12,43,250 | |
| Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share | 12,35,125 | |
| | 99,76,100 | 99,76,100 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 15,50,000 | 15,50,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 1,07,01,366 | 1,15,00,230 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 24,60,217 | 26,57,309 |
| Other Deposits | 1,14,41,654 | 1,02,37,962 |
| Post Bills | 20, 37 | 16,978 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 5,01,294 | 4,95,547 |
| | 3,66,09,828 | 3,64,17,046 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 30,29,410 | 30,01,575 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 16,68,613 | 16,15,717 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 54,17,781 | 73,16,228 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 13 485 | 3,437 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,80,33,479 | 1,45,7,,717 |
| Stamps | 4,757 | 4,883 |
| Dead stock | Rs. 5,07,025 | |
| Amount applied in reduction | 1,15,000 | |
| | 3,92,025 | 3,92,025 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 1,57,421 | 94,549 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 29 04,387 | 92,18,197 |
| | 3,66,09,828 | 3,64,17,046 |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April as compared with that for 13th April:—

| Liabilities. | 13th April. Rs. a. p. | 20th April. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 2,20,00,000 0 0 | 2,20,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 16,05,245 13 1 | 16,05,245 13 1 |
| Treasury Balance | 1,36,79,109 0 7 | 2,34,3,828 10 9 |
| Total Deposits | 2,25,70,101 5 1 | 2,12,41,968 3 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c | 11,19,3 0 4 8 | 6,91,960 5 2 |
| Sundries | 7,61,277 5 5 | 8,04,288 0 2 |
| Rs. | 8,14,95,317 12 7 | 7,97,77,351 0 4 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Government Securities | 1,62,03,765 5 4 | 1 53,31,708 7 4 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities | 77,36 442 0 0 | 83,64,1 8 0 0 |
| Credits on do | 36,01,432 3 2 | 33,56,385 14 1 |
| Bills discounted | 2,12,78,804 6 6 | 2,10 19,223 1 1 |
| Dead Stock | 10 77,999 1 10 | 10,78,364 2 10 |
| Stamps | 1,2,945 10 5 | 12,412 10 11 |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,31,581 2 8 | 4,82,710 12 0 |
| Sundries | 23, 47 2 2 | 23,195 11 2 |
| Bullion | 65,289 12 4 | 51,702 14 3 |
| Cash at Head Office | 1,05,,,283 6 5 | 1,03,77,177 7 5 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,70,87,436 9 9 | 1,67,73,480 15 5 |
| Rs. | 8,14,95,317 12 7 | 7,97,77,351 0 4 |

# CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE appearance of money has been somewhat peculiar and puzzling this week. In Bombay there seems to be a good deal of pressure, and the Bank rate there has been further raised 1 per cent., the minimum there now standing 3 per cent. higher than the minimum here. An expectation was, therefore, pretty generally entertained that the Bank of Bengal rates would have been advanced at the Board meeting this morning, but the Directors separated without making any change, although the week's account was by no means a favourable one. Under ordinary circumstances, either of the above-named causes—a pressure in Bombay or a local demand for money—would have naturally made money dearer. The inaction of the Bank may consequently be taken as a sign that the money market is not *really* more stringent, and that the causes making it appear so are of a passing nature. Local business calls for no increased accommodation and the Burmah season if practically closed; in fact, in the event of political disturbances in that quarter, money is more likely to come up from there than to go down. Another month will finish the active time for Cotton in Bombay, and with the great bulk of the Council Bills still directed there, an easier tone may be looked for ere long.

The Bank of Bengal's Cash Balances have decreased 24 lakhs this week, entirey at the branches. The demands of the public have been considerable, an increase of 14 lakhs in the credits against Government Paper, an increase of 6 lakhs in the Loans, and a decrease of 10 lakhs in the deposits, being counter-balanced by a decrease of only 2½ lakhs, in the Bills Discounted. The Treasury Balances show scarcely any change, merely a decrease of 2 lakhs, but the Cash Balances have been assisted by realization of nearly 9 lakhs of Government Paper, still the proportion of cash to liabilities has declined to rather under 49 per cent.

The Oriental Bank Corporation has declared a dividend for the last half year at their usual rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

This has been another dull week in the Piece Goods trade, and prices are rather lower. The quantities lately sent up-country have been too much for immediate consumption, and large arrivals at this port from England, have assisted in flattening the market.

In the Export trade, *Seeds* continue to occupy the foremost place, and a large business is in operation. *Jute* continues exceedingly dull for shipment, but the mills here are using up a fair quantity, notwithstanding the depression in the Bag trade; and as every endeavour is being made, not only to find new markets, but also to vary the fabrics produced, a gradual return to prosperity may be reasonably looked for. Some of the mills are continuing in full operation; and it is reported that a large order has been entrusted to one of them, from England, for supplies of Jute Bags to Australia.

The accounts from the *Tea* districts continue most favourable, and a small quantity of the new crop was exposed for sale here yesterday, but not sufficient to test the market. Complaints are being received from the *Indigo* districts of want of rain, and the young plant is said to be suffering a good deal.

## EXCHANGE.

*Sterling* is higher, and closes at its best, although the rise in the first instance was apparently the result of prospective dearer money. Bank Bills, in the beginning of the week, were sold to a fair extent at 1-10⅝ for 6 months' sight, but the latest transactions have been at 1-10-7/16 and ½. Demand paper and telegraphic transfer have not varied much all through, and the proportion of remittances in this form has been larger than usual; for the former 1-10 to 1/16 have been the rates, and for the latter 1-9 1/16 and 1-10. The most of the credits for this mail were sold in the earlier days, and commanded the good rates of 1-10 7-16 and ½, but to-day there are no buyers below 1-10 1/16. Document Bills, for payment, have gone at from 1-10⅝ to 1-16, at one time looking stiff at the higher figure, but closing just at it. Rates this afternoon were called—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1-10 to 1/16 |
| Bank Bills, 3 months' sight | 1-10⅛ |
| Bank Bills, 6 " " | 1-10 7/16 to ¼ |
| Credits and Clean Private Bills, 3 months' sight | 1-10 9/16 |
| Document Bills, 6 months' sight | 1-10 1/16 |

*France.*—In the absence of business, rates are nominally quoted at frcs. 2-28 and frcs. 2-40, for Document Bills, of 3 and 6 months' sights currency respectively.

*Bombay.*—The disproportion of the levels of that money market and this has naturally led to cross transactions of importance, and it is doubtful if specie will not require to be transmitted to adjust the equilibriums. Bank Bills at 60 days' sight have been negotiated here to some extent at 1 rupee discount, the quotation being now called 1-0-0 to 1-2 0. In Bombay similar drafts, on Calcutta, have been sold at from 1-8-0 to 1-12-0 discount. Demand Paper on Bombay is quoted at 8 annas premium.

*China.*—The monthly opium steamers having left, the rate for 30 days' sight paper is quite nominal at 222½ to 224.

Yesterday's sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State produced a slight recovery on the previous rate, the Calcutta portion averaging 1-9 15/16 fully, and the Bombay lot from over 1-10 to 1-10⅛; at those rates the applicants got 15 p.c. of the amounts applied for in the first instance, and only 4 per cent. in the latter. Those rates are the same as were obtained in the second issue of March.

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has, on the whole, been steady, though sometimes inactive, but a good business has been put through this week, and prices generally have been firm.

*Government Securities* have been prejudicially affected by the uncertainty as to future of the money market, and dropped from 102¾ gradually to 101¾ for 4 per cents, at which last price business was done yesterday. This morning a recovery to 102 to ½ took place, but that was not quite maintained towards the close of business. In the early part of the week a little was done in the 4½ per cents at 103, but 5½ per cents are a blank. Closing prices to-day were—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cents | 101½ to 102 |
| 4½ per cents | 102½ to ¾ |
| 5½ per cents | 108½ to ¾ |

*Bank Shares*—Bengals remain quiet, and not very easy to move, at 1,417½, but there has again been a large business in Nationals, carrying the value at one time to 111, and closing at 108 to 109, a further advance of 2 rupees for the week.

*Tea Shares* have been in very fair demand, and rather a considerable business has ensued, among which were the following, the prices obtained being equal to the previous in most instances, and in some of them higher. Colonials brought 125, Durrungs 89 and 90, East Indias 86 and 86½, Gowhattys 107, Hobas 110, Hoolungoories 87 Kunchunpores 91, Lockeeraghs par to 1 premium, Luckimpores 120, Singells 138, 139, and lottery 140, Tarrahs 110, Majagrams 114, new Falloodhees 127, Central Cachars 165, Benmalas 97, Soonas 86, and Kalacherras 120.

*Spinning Mill Shares* are no worse for the week, nor can they be called much better, but Barrapore is an exception and have gained the amount of the dividend now selling at 101 *ex*, the price quoted last week *cum*, and a good amount of business is reported. Howrahs have been dealt in to some extent at from 21 to 20 discount, Orientals at 28 and 25 discount, Seebpores at from 32 to 30 discount, Budge Budge now shares at 15 and 14 discount, and Calcutta at 150 per share. Goosery Cotton Mills have been negotiated at 225 and 226.

*Coal Shares* have, in some instances, advanced, Bengals having brought 1,375 to 1,400, and Beerbhooms 121 to 123. Raneegunge, however, have gone as low as 94 and 95

*Miscellaneous Shares.*—Indian General Steam have kept very flat, with business at 430, the price remaining at that, "rather sellers." Bally Paper Mills, business at 92.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. KONG SYBEE, 1551 tons, Captain S. M. Bubule, sailed yesterday for London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, child and European servant. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Cowell.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 636 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Col. Noxon, Mr. Sangster, and three hundred and sixty-seven deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 tons, Captain T. F. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Merriman, three children and servant, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Cates, Mr. Minchin, Dr. Howell and servant, Mr. Heenan and servant, Mr. Wilkins, and fifty deck passengers.

A. H. LLOYDS Co's s. s. POLLUCE, 1,545 tons, Captain S. Morinovili, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (April 1st), via the Suez Canal with seven deck passengers and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—3 cases chemical products, 1 case bonnets, 20 cases cotton goods, 2 bales red yarn, 10 cases glassware, 9 cases color, 1 case optical instruments, 79 cases beer, 25 cases preserved milk, 2 boxes wine, 5 cases hardware, 279 bales papers, 10 bales twist, 1 case oreidue, 2 cases mineral water and 1 case cigarettes. From Port Said.—8 cases stockings. From Constantinople.—5 bales silk and 1 group gold coins. From Aden.—1 case coffee 1 case hom-y and 1 case glass pictures. She brought some packages for transhipment for different ports.

## ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Euphrates (s) | Nailer | Bussorah, April 7. |
| | Pollnce | Morinovili | Trieste, April 1. |

## DEPARTURES.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Hong Sverre (s) | Buhule | London. |
| | India (s) | Henderson | K. Coast & Kurrachee |
| | Pekin (s) | Woolcott | Southampton. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pollnce, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Canara, to Aden, London, and Zanzibar.
Steamer Nubia, to Australia, &c.
Ship Stowell Brown, to Liverpool.
Ship Dreadnought, to Liverpool.
Ship City of Richmond, to Liverpool.
Brig Su lamity, to Tuticorin and Colombo.
Steamer Ganges, to London.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Arabia (s) | Lewis | Rangoon, April 18. |
| | Peter Stuart | Nelson | London, April 18. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Sirius (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Sir John Lowrence | ..... | ..... |
| | Akbarkhan | ..... | ..... |
| | Empress of India | ..... | ..... |

# DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 26.

## FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur s, 100 bonne tin plates, Tyabally Rambally.

## FROM LONDON.

Navarino s, 4 cases cochineal, Rascherlal Girdhurlal; 11 bottles quicksilver, Mathooradass Assaram; 8 cases candles and 5 bales paper, The L. L. and A. Co; 10 cases eau de cologne, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

J C Stevenson s, 50 boxes bar soap, Amrutlall Gunputsaw.

Colombo s, 9 cases whiskey and 5 cases brandy, E. mington & Co.

Ganges s, 11 bottle quicksilver, Mathooradass Assaram, 5 bales paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davar.

Borrowdale s, 120 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co; 3 cases thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 20 bottles quicksilver, Jetha Dewas; 110 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 18 bales and 26 cases paper, John Elemore and Co; 1-5 casks ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 30 cases paper, H Clason and Co.

## FROM GLASSGOW.

Caledonia s, 10 cases rum, 10 cases whiskey, 10 cases ginger wine, 56 cases brandy, and 4 cases orange bitter, Soraljee Merwanjee & Co.

## FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

# DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Feel Sessels and Co.

Melmsley, 110 bales cotton, M. Manockjee and Co.

Ellen Rogers, 1,250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Charlotte Broom, 300 bales cotton, Feel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tyon and Co.

Benton, 80 cwts myrabolams, J. Purshotum; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Bargany, 400 cwts myrabollams, J. Purshotum; 250 cwts myrabolams, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Timor s, 3373 cwts hemp, 1,000 cwts linseed, and 250 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 460 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 139 bales wool, FinlayScott and Co.

Tagus s, 245 cwts hemp, 1,300 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 2474 cwts linseed, C. Mowjee and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, N Soonderjee; 1,800 cwts linseed, N. Khetsey; 5 bales wool, Vrishvandass; 150 bales cotton, E. Noorvin and Co; 25 bales wool, N. Megjee; 1 2 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 175 bales cotton, V. Lackmon; 96 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co.; 82 bales cotton, B. Visram; 49 bales cotton, D. Sewra; 150 bales cotton, H. A. Esaac; 56 bales cotton, and 576 cwts rape seed, B. Amladass; 26 bales wo l, S. Sawalldass.

Rhondda s, 74 cwts linseed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 28 bales wool, P Champsy; 18 bales wool, A Mooman; 20 bales wool, and 110 bales cotton, H Hurmookroy; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 208 bales cotton, C. Balloo; 100 bales cotton, N Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, J Dayall.

Historian s, 1,170 cwts hemp, N Soonderjee; 18 bales rags, and 25 bales wool, M Gooldass; 37 bales wool, G Premjee; 100 bales cotton, H Jessee; 1,100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 26 bales cotton, H Khildass; 1,000 bales cotton, C O Mowjee; 11 bales wool, Alsen Riebe and Co; 40 bales wool, C Ebram; 28 bales wool, C Gowrjee.

Caledonia s, 125 bales wool, N Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 1,500 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

Navarino s, 2,500 bags galls, 4 cwts sarsaparilla, and 32½ cwts am shuldee, M Nootho; 1,250 b les cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, B I S N Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Richmond, 1,600 bales cotton, N Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

Lady Lycett s, 175 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Mary Stenhouse, 2,000 bales cotton, S under and Co.

Essex Lassell, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Stowell Brown, 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

## FOR LONDON.

Kong Sverre s, 140 cwts groundnut, N Jaithe.

Pekin s, 255 pieces E teeth, C Alboobhoy; 1 case shawl, M Bamchund; 7 cases shawls, B Punalal; 1 case chudder, M Seosa.

Wimbledon s, 8,028 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

## FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 19 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

Akasi s, 700 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co; 193 cwts coffee, S Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

## FOR BREMENHAVEN

Richard Ryland, 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

## FOR NEW YORK.

Africa s, 900 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, N Kessowjee and Co.

## FOR ANTWERP.

En'gma, 4 cwts linseed, A Trading and Co.

## FOR ADELAIDE.

Arabia s, 58 gallons rosa oil, and 50 gallon coolfa oil, W Chandabhoy.

## FOR AUSTRALIA.

Emilio Barabino, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

# HIGH COURT.—27TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.)

To be spoken to on Minut s of Judgment.

308-74—A Frazer and Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadass Hurgovindass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Batley.)

391-73—Remington Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v Alfred Preston—No a pearance.

196-74—Cassels and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Doongursee Tejpall—No appearance.

385-74—Tyabjee and Bayan—Mistr. Ramjee Moorajee and others v Mahomed Haji Ally—No appearance.

269-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Valji Canjii and another v Dhurmsey Jamsey and another—J Mody and Munshi—No appearance.

564-74—Pestonjee Bhojee Hptoolia and others v Chandabhoy Moolla—No appearance.

604-74—K Morojee—Khunderao Moroj e v Purshotumdass Munmohundass and another—No appearance.

630-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ally—No appearance.

12-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass and another v Cursondass Nurrotumdass—No appearance.

20-75—Jefferson and Payne—Soonderjee Parpia v Luximbai widow—No appearance

79-75—Tyabjee and Bayane—Allana Munji v Syed bin Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

95-75—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner—Nursedass Jeetram v Bungaya bin Soorgapa and others—No appearance.

154-75—Chalk and Turner—Shewshunker Sadashewett v Purshotum Chintamon and others—Lynch and Tobin.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Kalli Brothers v Waljl Canji and others—Jenardhun and Ghandibhoy.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

584-67—Jefferson and Payne—Foomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib v Soomar Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the H nourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

238-73—M M Mundhi—Thakarsey Narronjees v Luxmeebai widow of Fletcher.

325-74—Crawford and Beevey—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow of Shapoorji and Tyabjee—Part heard.

239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones—The G I P Railway Co—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

147-75—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Heerjibhoy Jamal.

166-75—Shap orjee and Thacurdass—Lalljl Cutchra and others v Cassum Jan Mahomed and others.

186-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—The Oomravutlee Cotton Mills Limited v Dumbley Prerjee.

187-75—In Person—Abdool Kadir Abdoolally v Abdool Kadir Ibrahim.

189-75—Jugjeevan Covverjee Meghjee v Shamjee Ludha and others—Tyabjee and Bayane.

200-75—In Person—Punna Rama v Shah Vunna Bhersji and others.

203-75—Chalk and Turner—Allybhoy Tyabkhan and others v Shaik Adam Noordeen and others.

223-75—Prescot and Winter—John Tebbut Bell and others v Jeevanjee Mahomed Khan.

225-75—Remington—Hore and Langley—G F Remington and others v Jevandass Mooljee.

LONG CAUSE.

365-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Camajee Jeejajee v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Hawes, Lieut-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on retirement, from Kurnal.

Swinton, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Delhi.

Nuttall, Colonel, Bombay 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

APRIL 25.

Sim, Lieutenant, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, to rejoin, from Edwardesabad.

APRIL 26.

Mardall, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Little, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a Medical Board, from Jubbulpore.

## DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Holmes, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England per s.s. Hindoo.

APRIL 26.

Roe, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Carmichael, Captain, Bengal 5th Lancers, on duty, to England.

Swincy, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Shortt, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

James, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Brough, Captain, Bombay, R. A., on medical certificate, to England.

Hawes, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

Bisset, Captain, Madras, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

Shaw, Lieutenant, Bengal, The Royal Scots, on sick leave, to England.

Lippings, Sub-Lieut, Bengal, The Royal Scots, on sick leave, to England.

Boynton, Captain, Bengal, The Royal Scots on leave, to England.

Tronson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.

Prior, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to En land.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.

Holland, Colonel, Bombay, Com Genl, on furlough to England.

Holmes, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.

# ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

*Head Quarters, Simla, 15th April 1875.*

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the undermentioned retirements, and to make the following appointments:—

18th Hussars—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lieut Edward Nolan is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 23rd March 1875.

1st Battalion 6th (the Queen's Royal) Regiment—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lieut Richard Hockin Hibbin is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 31st March 1875.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment—Lieut Dall to be interpreter, vice Stratford, vacated. Dated 31st Feb 1875.

2nd Battalion 9th Regiment—Capt James Edgar Baines, from the 45th Regt, to be Capt, vice Hushan, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 31st March 1875.

45th Regiment—Capt Reginald Edward Huxham, from the 2nd Battalion 9th Regt, to be Capt, vice Baines, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 31st March 1875.

99th Regiment—Surgn Cornet Mackenzie, whose services are required, to be Surgn Major.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Roy 1 Artillery—Capt A J Anderson to rank as Capt from the 1st July 1873

1st Battalion 18th Regt—Capt W E Twyning to rank as Capt from the 15th April 1876.

Capt C H Stevenson to rank as Capt from the 26th March 1875.

Capt W H Herbert to rank as Capt from the 29th July 1871.

Capt J G Bates to rank as Capt from the 24th Oct 1874.

59th Regiment—Capt E S Shinkwin to be Maj from the 17th Dec 1873.

73rd Regiment—Capt J T B Mayne to be Maj from the 30th March 1875.

The leave to England granted to Surgn W Tobin (doing duty with C Batty 20th Bgde, R A.) by G O C C 31st March 1875, page 125, is cancelled on the request of that officer.

Lt T T Vaughan, R A, is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Allahabad, for duty with No 6 Batty 23rd Bgde.

To terminate at the dates mentioned.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 3rd April 1875, directing Surgn Maj M F Manifold to officiate as Depy Surgn Genl, British Forces, Allahabad Circle, as a temporary measure or until further orders, with effect from the 26th Feb last.

Meerut Division order, dated the 5th April 1875, directing Surgn W B Martin to rank as Capt from the 24th Oct 1874, to proceed to Umballa and report himself to the Depy surgn Genl, Indian Med Dept, for duty at that station.

Rohilkund District order, dated the 4th March 1875, appointing Lt-Col E L Lillion, 1-48th Foot, to the temporary command of the station of Bareilly, during the absence of the officer commanding the district on inspection duty.

Dated the 2nd April 1875, directing Surgn Maj J L Curtis, 1-18th Foot, to proceed on the medical charge of encampments to Naini Tal, and on completion of that duty to return to Bareilly.

Peshawar District order, dated the 26th March 1875, appointing Maj R P Ferguson, R E A, to the medical charge of the Depôt Guard at that station, vice Surgn Maj J R Hunt, R A.

Presidency District order, dated the 5th April 1875, directing Surgn J C Shilrooee, doing duty in the Presy Genl Hospital, to proceed to Allahabad, and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, for duty with the 18th Inf Cav.

Rawul Pindee Brigade order, dated the 20th March 1875, directing Surgn Maj F H O'Dowd, R D, to take charge, as a temporary arrangement, of the medical depot at that station, in additicon to his other duties.

Cawnpoore Brigade order, dated the 31st March 1875, directing Col H B Dree, C B, to assume command of the station, vice Col T S Jones, Bl Cav.

Shillong station order, dated the 2nd April 1875, directing Capt G McD rkenne, Adjt 43 d N I, to office to as station Staff Officer, vice Capt A D Butler, proceeding on inspection duty.

Delhi Garrison order, dated the 6th April 1875, appointing Col H B Stevens, Bl Infy, to the command of the Delhi Garrison, with effect from the 7th April 1875.

Fort William Garrison order, dated the 20th March 1875, directing Capt F R A B Constable, 38th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Fort William, during the absence, on inspection duty, of Maj A J C Birch.

45th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 24th March 1875, directing Capt F A Hutchins to act as Paymaster from the 19th Feb 1875, in addition to his other duties

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

A grand banquet was given on Saturday at the Mansion House to the Board of Works.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was present, and made a speech in which he said that he looked forward with the greatest interest and pleasure to his intended visit to India, which had been the dream of his life.

The troopship Crocodile has arrived home safely.

OBITUARY.—Major General Henry Temple.

## THE S. S. GWALIOR.

HONGKONG 26TH APRIL.

The s. s. Gwalior has anchored off the coast of Hainan, 240 miles from Hongkong, with her machinery completely disabled. The s. s. Bombay has been despatched to her assistance.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th instant were delivered in London to-day.

The Border Chieftain has been floated and towed into dock.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16.

Exchange on India ..... 1/9¼ to 1/10⅜.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 93

4½ do do ..... 94

5 do do ..... 100

Oriental Bank shares ..... £48

Chartered do. ..... £16

Do. Mercantile shares ..... £23-10

Hong-kong and Shanghai shares.. £23

Total Coin in the Bank of France.. £61,125,000

„ Notes in Circulation..... £99,750,000

3 per cent. Consols for account ... 93⅞

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 103½

Arrivals—Hengist, Pemona and Menzaleh.

COMMUNICATION by telegraph with Mandalay is, we see, interrupted.

UPWARDS of twenty persons connected with the late case of murder in Oudh have been committed for trial to the Sessions at Seetapore.

A LETTER from Matheran informs us that the proper seasonable weather set in there five days ago. It will, therefore, be delightful right up to the rains.

SIGNOR TACCHINI and the Italian astronomical party, who came out to observe the transit of Venus, and subsequently to observe the eclipse of the Sun, left Calcutta on Friday last in the steamer Penguin for Italy.

WE (*Athenæum*) are delighted to hear that Dr. Hill Burton, the historian of Scotland, is engaged upon a new work, to be entitled 'A History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne.' It will fill two volumes. Dr. Burton has, for several years, paid special attention to the reign of Queen Anne.

IT is stated that His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry proceeds on leave to France by the next French Mail steamer, and will in all probability return to French India unless appointed Governor of some other French settlement. It does not seem improbable that the latter is the motive which takes His Excellency to France.

THE derelict vessel City of Perth which was some time back purchasedby her original owners, has, finally, after a protracted stay of almost six months in the Pondicherry Roads, been taken to Calcutta, with the object doubtless of being refitted. The steam tug Challenge, which towed the City of Perth, was chartered expressly for the purpose.

MR. O. D. CLARK, the Engineer of the Rangoon Municipality, has been appointed a member of the Municipal Committee. In Calcutta, on the contrary, observes the *Englishman*, the Engineer is not allowed to sit with magistrates in Police Justice, and is generally alluded to by some of the Justices in their speeches as "a paid servant of the Municipality."

THE *Pioneer* states that Mr. Money, Judge of Bareilly, met with a serious accident on Tuesday night. When driving back from Budaon, where he had been for the Sessions, the coachman drove the carriage over the side of a temporary roadway—a drop of about nine feet. Mr Money broke a bone in the shoulder, and two other occupants of the carriage also received rather severe injury.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has announced himself as a candidate at the general election for Corsica. He says he is free "from personal sympathies, and that he will support men capable of rendering services to the country, and who would, like him, continue to maintain the rights of the people and the independence of Corsica." Prince Napoleon is vigorously attacked for this address by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the *Pays*.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to the Hon'ble A. Eden by the residents at Rangoon at the assembly rooms on Thursday, the 15th instant, and was numerously attended. Mr. Eden having been appointed for the development of the mineral resources of Burmah made himself very popular. The Hon'ble gentleman arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon on Friday last, and would leave for Simla on Saturday evening to take his seat in Council.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE continues a contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*. It is impossible to mistake the authorship of the first article in the April number, which is an examination into the authenticity of the several extant portraits of John Knox, extending to thirty-three pages, and illustrated with six xylographic fac similes. The portrait of John Knox, which, as we mentioned some time ago, was presented by Mr. Carlyle to the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, is one of those touched upon. The article is to be re-published with the 'Early Kings of Norway.'

THE N. W Provinces Government have taken steps to assist students in their prosecution of the E. or Physical Science course of the Calcutta University. The late Lieutenant Governor, Sir W Muir, refused to grant any aid to the students, but Sir John Strachey has issued the following order :—"In future scholarships will be given to students without any regard to the course of reading they adopt; their choice in this respect must be left absolutely free, and if the colleges can make the necessary arrangements for the teaching of Physical Science, Government will sanction a grant of Rs. 500 to provide the necessary apparatus."

A LONG continued drought prompted the colonists in New South Wales two months ago to pray in all their churches for rain; and now they have abundant cause to sympathise with those who have been ruined by a fall of extraordinary amount, accompanied by a wind the violence of which is unprecedented. The Speaker of the Assembly, the Hon. W. M. Arnold, lost his life during the storm, while attempting, with the assistance of a man servant, to save some of the produce of an estate of his on the P terson river. The northern telegraph lines were washed down, and railway communication was stopped on the Newcastle line. The destruction of crops will be immense, thousands of persons have been rendered homeless, and the Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the position of the sufferers.

NOWROZE KHAN, Chief of Lalipoorah, is believed by the Ameer of Cabul to have instigated Yakoob Khan to all sorts of mischief while at Herat, and to have done the same at Lalipoorah. To this the Chiefs of the Darbar are said to have conjointly replied :—"Very right, Ameer Sahib, but the fact is that from the time of King Ahmed Shah no Mohmundee has made such arrangements as Nowroze Khan. Since he has taken charge of the Khanee of Lalipoorah no merchant has suffered any loss and travelling has has been rendered quite safe. For instance, about thirty lacs of rupees worth of goods belonging to merchants are now safe in the territory. It is a great pity if such a faithful servant is turned out. Nowroze Khan's behaviour is not so bad as his enemies have stated, and he is entitled to be cherished."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending the 27th of March, were 5,964, the number for the previous week being 6,155. There were 3 deaths registered under the head of cholera,—1 at Khanna in the Loodhiana district, 1 at Anandpore, and 1 at Bachhoi in the district of Hoshiarpore. The total deaths from small pox were 305, the number in the previous week being 315. The district of Gurgaon continues to suffer very severely from the disease; 100 deaths, or nearly one third of the whole small-pox mortality of the Province, occurred in it. Gurgaon is famous for its temple to *Sitla*, the goddess of small pox, a shrine to which vast numbers of pilgrims resort every year, and the people of the district are very indisposed to avail themselves of vaccination as a protection against the disease. The city of Peshawar also is suffering severely from small-pox; 17 deaths from the disease were registered there in the week under review.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News*, writing of the Raja of Burdwan, says :—If the Burdwan Raja's revenues are considerable, his expenditure, too, must be high, and his charity enormous. He has a European Private Secretary who is liberally paid; a European Veterinary Surgeon, who has a free furnished house, and a hundred rupees per month, with little or nothing do, and a large staff of native employees. His adopted son (how fond native princes are of adopting children), an acute-looking lad, has a private tutor, in fact, the Raja, with his princely income, and as princely disbursements, might be held as a model to many of his brother lords, many of whom rank higher in the scale of precedence, wear stars and medals bestowed on them by Government, and are entitled to salutes (a great honour to an oriental prince) but I doubt if any one native independent nobleman did as much during the famine to relieve suffering humanity as was done, at that critical period, and is still being done, by the Raja of Burdwan. His private charity, too, I have it on good authority, is not only unostentatious but incredibly large. He allows a pension of two hundred rupees a month to the widow of a man who was formerly in his employment. And two hundred rupees was this man's salary.

THE statement that the members of the Eclipse Expedition to Camorta were all laid up with fever is denied, on the authority of the *Englishman*, who publishes some particulars from which it seems that the weather on the day of the eclipse was fine, with the exception of about two hours during the eclipse, when there were heavy clouds, but no rain. The statement that all the *savants* were prostrated by fever, and that, even had the weather been ever so favourable, they were scarcely in a state to take accurate observations, is quite unfounded. On the day of the eclipse all were present in their places, and not more than one or two out of about a dozen were unwell in the slightest degree. Some of the members of the expedition and several of the ship's crew did suffer from fever, but there were not more than four or five serious cases during the voyage. As to what the party were able to effect in the way of making observations we read that Signor Tacchini was the only Italian astronomer of the party who observed the transit of Venus who was present with the Eclipse Expedition. He had an Italian mechanic with him. Although the principal object of the expedition—the photographing of the corona and its spectrum—unfortunately failed, the external contacts were both observed in an almost clear sky, the last contact being observed both by the spectroscope and ordinary methods. Signor Tacchini was also able to make some spectroscopic observations of the cusps.

THE latest news from Mandalay in the *Rangoon Times* is to the effect that the war-panic is on the increase, and, as is natural, exercises a depressing effect on trade. Many of the merchants are sending their goods back to Rangoon, and all are willing to receive payments at from seven to ten per cent. discount. Eight children from Mr. Fairclough's school were to return by the steamer of the 3rd instant. Most of the Indian sepoys who entered the royal service some two months ago have returned to Rangoon. Four of their number, however, with four khalasees, were arrested in a phoongyee kyoung, and thrown into prison on the accusation of having committed an offence with a person of a phoongyee. After suffering several days' confinement, they were liberated through the influence of the British Resident, and are all ordered to leave the royal city at once. They have got hold of the news at Mandalay that their coming visitor, Sir Douglas Forsyth, is the same who blew the Kukas from the guns, or rather approved of their being so treated; and, naturally, the Burmese must be correspondingly impressed with the terrible nature of the coming man. The agitation about the Bhamo expedition has now been absorbed by the more engrossing topic of the frontier question. Some stones are said to have been thrown at foreigners at night lately; but, even if true, it is an occurrence that, under like circumstances, might happen in any country wi hout any deeper cause than the enmity or impulse of the individual thrower, and *may* not serve to indicate the tendency of public opinion.

THE trade statistics of the Punjab for the year 1873-74 show a large increase in the weight of goods imported and exported, due mainly to the demands of the Bengal famine, and a heavy falling-off in the value, due to the diminished imports of silk, the value of which fell from Rs. 58 86 950 to Rs. 23 70 887. The total weight of exports and imports was 66 41 549 maunds against 40,01,333 in the previous year; and the value, Rs. 4,51,26,153, against Rs. 5,02,48,251. The large proportion of this trade is, however, only a transit trade. The indigo crop of the year was a good one, and the exports of the dye were double the imports; while the cotton crop generally failed, and the exports and imports nearly counterbalanced one another. There was slight increase in the imports of wool, but they were still only about half those of 1871 72, and the exports were largely in excess of the imports. The trade in fruit and nuts continues to increase. There was an increased import and smaller export of ghee, a sure sign of prosperity. Both exports and imports of sugar increased during the year, the imports by 38 per cent., also an indication of prosperity. The tea trade was slack; and more than half tea was imported than the total amount of exports. The imports of Indian cotton cloth showed a further falling-off, and those of European cotton cloth a slight decrease, but the Report does not say whether this was counterbalanced by an increase of the local manufactures. The internal trade of the Province fell from 684 to 568 lakhs in value, while in 1871-72 it was 926 lakhs, but the returns are so very partial that they can give but an inadequate idea of the total trade of the Province.

THE following general orders have been issued from Head-Quarters, Simla :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to convey to those officers, non commissioned officers and men under His Excellency's command, who were employed in the distressed districts, the thanks which the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple has expressed in his minute of the 31st October 1874. The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in forwarding to the Army the tribute thus paid by the Government of India, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Army during the late famine. Lord Napier of Magdala had the fullest confidence that the officers of the British Army, and the Europe n and Native officers and men of the Indian Army, would respond at once to the call of Government for assistance in a time of severe distress, and that confidence has been fully justified by the honourable terms in which their services have been recorded by the authorities under whom these officers and men were employed. Many of the European officers had previously been engaged in executive and administrative duties, which enabled them to bring their valuable experience to the task before them, and the great results of their energetic exertions might have been anticipated. But the Native officers and soldiers were brought to duties new to them, and the manner in which they fulfilled them has been described in the following terms:—"These Native gentlemen have been most useful; they are active and intelligent, doing their duty with a will; they are also as thoroughly open and honest, that the circle officers feel they can depend on them with the most complete confidence. The Commander in-Chief will be glad to learn that the services of his nominees are so appreciated, and that they have succeeded so completely in winning the approbation and esteem of those under whom they are serving." Lord Napier of Magdala desires to add his own cordial acknowledgments to the troops employed on the famine duty.

THE following items of news from Cabul are published in the *Pioneer* :—The Ameer has written to the Chiefs at Herat telling them that Mustaufi Habibula Khan will probably be left in his present position for some time, and giving them the choice of submitting to the Mustaufi in everything or of being recalled to Cabul. The Mustaufi, on his part, appears to have got everything quiet, and writes that he has nothing to report except that a man has been hanged for murder. The Ameer, however, appears to have enough on his hands to occupy him fully in other quarters. Nowroze Khan of Lalipoorah is evidently bent on giving trouble, and though there is not any likelihood of his being able to offer any protracted resistance, his conduct has necessitated the despatch of a force against him from Jelalabad, under Shahmid Khan, Gholam Nakshbund Khan Sirdar Bahadur, (late to the British service), and General Hyder Khan. News of the despatch of this force has been sent to the authorities at Peshawur, and it is said the troops have now actually arrived before Lalipoorah, and that the Khan, who is apparently afraid to resist, has himself as Cabul, has been plundering K and is now about to take flight to independent territory. Naib Mahomed Khan, Governor of Jalalabad, has been taking active measures against Mir Nasir Beg. He has succeeded in capturing the Mir's son (though not without loss), in which both sides suffered some loss), and is now laying siege to the Mir's fort, in obedience to strict orders from Cabul directing him either to kill the Mir or to send him a prisoner to head quarters. Naib Mahomed Alam Khan reports that Mir Fatteh Ali Shah, of Dakhan, is dead, and that his son Ali Murdan Shah has been appointed to the vacant chiefship. The Ameer has approved of the appointment. Khudai Nagar Khan, of Ghuzni, has had several interviews with the Ameer, and has accussed some of the principal revenue officials at Cabul and also the governors of provinces of serious misconduct in regard to Government money, and has offered to prove his statements by submitting to an investigation into his own accounts and by the more practical test of raising the revenue to the amount, which, according to him, ought really to be paid, if he is allowed to take charge of financial matters. The Ameer appears to be undecided as yet, but it is said that he is willing to grant Nazir Khan's request.

# BOMBAY.

RANEE JUMNABAEE.—It is stated that Ranee Jumnabaee, widow of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, has adopted as her heir a boy named Anundrao, and has proceeded with him to Bar-da.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Tardeo on Saturday last, on the body of Rumsee a girl, aged one year, who was killed by being crushed with the axle of a chunam grinding mill. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gunoo Palloo was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having stolen eight cotton puggrees, the property of Khoodabux Lall Mahomed, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TORTURING.—Two cartmen were yesterday fined Rs. 15 each by Mr. P. Ryan, for having cruelly tortured their animals, they having been proved guilty of doing so by Mr. Wainwright, an Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A DISHONEST PARSEE.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Patell reported to the Police on Saturday last, that he had lost a gold pencil case, in buggy No. 140, the driver of which, an old Parsee, was accordingly arrested, and the pencil case found in his possession. Inspector Smith attended before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, and preferred a charge against him for not having handed the pencil case over to the Police immediately after finding it in his buggy, and his Worship directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

GAMING.—Nuthoo Mooljee and ten others were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of Inspector Austin, the first prisoner with keeping a gaming house, and the others with gaming therein. The offence being proved, His Worship sentenced the first prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and the others to a fine of Rs. 5 each, and directed Rs. 25 of that amount to be divided between the police (Inspector Austin and five sepoys) who had arrested the prisoners.

THEFT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—George Nicholas and seven other seamen, at present residing in the Sailors' Home, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, to prosecute a man named William Henry Coles, who was also an inmate of the Home, for having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to them. The clothes had been taken out of the men's boxes and of their beds by the prisoner in whose possession they were subsequently found. The offence being proved, His Worship sentenced the offender to one month's rigorous imprisonment, adding a note that the sentence should be kept in abeyance pending the examination of the prisoner by the Police Surgeon, he being supposed not to be in his right mind

THE TRAMWAY.—Some of the conductors appeared yesterday for the first time in their new uniform, which consists of a deep cream coloured suit similar to that worn by the European Police. The tunics are tastefully, though not lavishly, ornamented by a neat white braiding, on one side of the collar the letters "B. T. C., No." and the conductor's number are neatly worked in, in red letters on a black ground, and on the other side, the word "Conductor" is placed in the same manner. The uniforms are at once smart and appropriate looking, and provide ample pocket accommodation for the numerous checks, time-books, &c., which the conductors require to have always at hand. The remainder of the conductors, and also the drivers will soon be fitted with their new dress.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN THE FORT.—The rear part of a house situated in Tod Street, Fort, the property of Jeewajee Porter, fell down about midnight on Saturday last. The house was known to be for a long time in a dilapidated state, and the rear part, as far as the situation could permit, was under repairs; but the tenants still continued to occupy the premises, which had three stories. The crash of a wall falling down startled the neighbourhood in the dead stillness of the night. Many persons ran over to rescue the inmates, the most elderly of whom were first dragged or carried downstairs into the street. After an interval of nearly a quarter of an hour, another crash added to the alarm of the neighbourhood. Serious apprehensions were felt as to the safety of the inmates who remained to be rescued; and the unmeaning noise of the crowd in the street delayed the efforts of those who were most active. But between the two crashes, all the inmates had, fortunately, rushed into the front part of the house which was uninjured; and not the least harm was done to any one. The next morning the house was left tenantless. Does it not point to the necessity of a Building Act in Bombay?

The case in which a Postal peon and two Marwadees are charged with abstracting Rs. 400 currency notes from a registered letter, was brought to a close on Monday, the 19th instant, by the Postal peon and one of the Marwadees being acquitted and discharged, and the decision in the case of the other Marwadee will be given to-day.—*Sind News.*

We are given to understand that ninety second class carriages have been for the past few days kept in readiness at the G. I. P. Railway Station at this place to convey troops to Baroda at a moment's notice, if necessary. The reserving of these carriages will, of course, have to be paid for by Government, the Railway company benefitting by the arrangement.—*Deccan Herald.*

A LANOWLES friend tells us that that little station was surprised on Friday last by the appearance of the train which reached that station at 12 o'clock. In the middle of the train was a group of carriages in the first of which came British soldiers, then came a carriage with sepoys; the third carriage contained Mulharrao, late Gaekwar of Baroda, Dr. Seward and attendants; the fourth carriage contained sepoys, and the last British soldiers. The Maharaja looked thin and more evil than ever. He returned the salute of our European correspondent and then turned away and washed his hands with the utmost *sang froid*. Before the Marathi people knew he had left Baroda, Mulharrao had got among strangers in the Madras Presidency. The Government have been able to keep people well in the dark, and there is no doubt that this plan was better for the Marathi people as they might have seriously compromised themselves.—*Id.*

We hear from Poorundhur and Singhur that the change to these two hill stations is most delightful and complete. It is quite cold all day and our correspondents at both stations speak in a most delightful manner about two blankets at night at Singhur, and the feeling of frost in the air in the mornings at Poorundhur. We would advise our readers to try these two Hill stations in our neighbourhood rather than go to Mahableshwur at this late period of the season. There are still one or two houses to let at Singhur and Poorundhur. Several parties left on Saturday and will leave to-day for the hills. Mahableshwur is in full favour this year, and the weather there is most delightful.—*Id*

THE WEATHER.—The oldest residents of Poona seem to think that this is the hottest season we have experienced for some time past. There is no doubt that the heat during the past month has been unbearable, the thermometer at times having risen to 98° in a cool place. To those whose daily avocations compel them to move about in the sun, the weather must have been very trying indeed. But it is quite the reverse with the favoured few, who have the advantage of conducting their business at their houses with closed doors, the windows being decorated with khuskus tatties, which when saturated with water emit a fragrant smell and cool the atmosphere. The weather has, however, become a few degrees cooler during the past two or three days, and we anticipate that within the next week or two, we will have passed through what cannot but be termed a most trying season.—*Ib.*

Seventy-five men of H. M.'s 2-7th Fusiliers under the command of an officer returned to their Head Quarters at Ghorepoorie on the evening of Friday last. This detachment was sent from Baroda in charge of Mulharrao the ex-Gaekwar and was relieved at the G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station by a detachment from H. M.'s 2nd Queen's, by whom the ex-Gaekwar was escorted to his destination, being assisted by some Policemen of the G. I. P. Railway, under the command of Captain Babington, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police. The special train which conveyed this assemblage, passed through Poona on Friday evening last.—*Id.*

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :

For Southampton—Mr J Allen, Mr W Deere, Mr Macdonald, Mr F W Hunt, Mr and Mrs Bean, 2 Misses Woolley, Mr J Kerr and Mr Farmer.

For Brindisi—Col H J Hawes, Maj H A Little, and Lieut Co C Gordon.

## THE MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Mayo Fund, held on the 23rd instant, in the School of Art, the following gentlemen were present :—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, President; J. A. Forbes, Esq.; Martin Wood, Esq.; Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Vundrawundass Purshotumdass, Esq.; and G. W. Terry, Esq.; Secretary.—It was resolved that the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis be requested to see Lady Mayo, after his arrival in England and inform her that the Committee for the Mayo Testimonial would feel grateful to her for any suggestion she may have to make as to the manner in which the sum collected (Rs. 24,000) should be expended in Bombay. Resolved that the sum of Rs 20,000 be withdrawn from the Bank of Bombay where up to date it had been deposited at 2 per cent. and invested in Government 4 per cent. paper.

## TANNA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EMMANUEL (alias Bandu) Sylvester and Joseph Ambro Domingo were charged—1st, that they committed murder of one Domingo Machad, about the 9th of February 1875, at Agasi, in the Bassein Taluka of the Tanna District. 2nd, that the second accused from the 10th to the 17th of February 1875, knowing of the commission of the murder described in the first head of the charge, and being legally bound to give information thereof to the Police or Magistrate, intentionally omitted to do so. On the motion of the Public Prosecutor the Court amended the charge by adding the following as the 2nd head of the charge. That they (the accused persons) voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the said Domingo Machad. The Court tendered pardon to the second accused with the view of obtaining further evidence against the first accused.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused Emmanuel Sylvester (alias Bandu) on the 2nd head of the charge under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that this was another instance at this Sessions of the deadly effect of that curse of the Konkan cheap spirit. It appeared from the evidence that there are no less than forty licensed vendors of liquors in the town of Agasi. The Sessions Judge sentenced Emmanuel Sylvester to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of three years.

Babajee Bhowanrao and Tulia Tania were charged with having committed murder of one Tulsiram Rowjee by causing death about the 25th of January 1875, at Wawdal, in the Kurjut Taluka of the Thana District.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused Tulia Tania not guilty of the charge, and acquitted him accordingly as regards this charge. But he convicted the accused Babajee of the charge under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to death, subject to the confirmation of H. M's High Court of Judicature. In the event of the confirmation of the sentence, it will be ordered to be carried into execution either at Panwell or Campoolee.

Ramajeerao Jewbarao and Parashram Kesheo were charged severally with attempt to cheat and with abetment to cheat the Collector of Tanna by incorrect accounts. The Sessions Judge retried the case on the order of the High Court. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused persons of the charge under Sections 417, 511, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each accused as under :—Ramajeerao Jewbarao to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000; in default of payment to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one month. Parashram Kesheo to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs 200; in default of payment to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one month.

# INDIAN EXTRACTS.

## MOULMEIN.

(*Correspondent of Indian Daily News.*)

MONDAY, 19TH April, 1875.

CAPTAIN BYTHESEA, R. N., arrived in Moulmein on the 10th April. The object of his visit has not yet transpired, but as he and the Rev. Mr. Mackay are temporary guests of the Commissioner, in case of war in Burmah, that officer will have at hand abundant nautical and spiritual advice. The Rev Mr. Mackay preached an eloquent sermon, in the opening of which he had seen fit to damn the Salween river enormous quantities of trees and drift, bound towards the sea. It was opportune for the occasion, as Captain Bythesea saw for himself the drifts of the river. The shoals and difficulties of the channel, more or less obstructed by sand and sunken islands, the dredging machinery need to be used. The port of Moulmein is rich in port-dues but lacks the modern appliants for cleansing the river and improving the navigation. The River Surveyor ought to have a steam launch and dredging boats at his disposal, instead of a clumsy, huge cargoboat, fitted up as a buoy-boat. The Conservator of the Port works at a great disadvantage. He observes by Rule XVI. made regulating the Maharaja's rights, that "no buoy or beacon can be placed in the channel without the permission and approval of the authorities." I have heard of one visitor who tried to take away a Kashmeri damsel by putting her in a kilta, or wicker-basket used for carrying loads in, but the smuggling was detected. This rule does not prevent the bagging of Indian being filled with Kashmiri women; and a regular slave traffic goes on, most of the good-looking girls being taken out of Kashmiri at an early age; but, of course, the morals of the British officer must be above suspicion. He is also by Rule XVI. made responsible for the debts incurred by his servants, which is rather hard, as most Indians make a rule of getting into debt up to the full amount of their credit. In Rule XVII. all visitors are told, in italics, "All presents to the Maharaja of every description must be rigidly refused." This certainly is interfering in an extraordinary way with the liberty of the subject; but let the visitor beware how he violates any of these rules, because the Resident at Singapore has the power to banish him from the country. It is the Punjab, not the Supreme Government, which is directly responsible for these extraordinary regulations; and I daresay English people will be rather surprised at them. The Maharaja of Cashmere pays no tribute, and is an independent sovereign;" but it is distinctly stated in Article X. of the Treaty which gave him his dominions, that he "acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government." Can the Punjab Government now understand that when the power of England guarantees the safety of the Maharaja and of his dominions, it is not for British officials to treat British visitors to Cashmere in so derogatory a manner, or to allow of their being turned out of the country every winter, and refused permission to purchase even waste land? This is only one of many subjects which may render it necessary to raise the questions,—In whose interest, on whose authority, and supported by what power, do Anglo-Indian officialdom rest? The imperial interests of Great Britain have been too much lost sight of, and it is on these that the real, the vital interests of the people of India depend.

The Resident procured me a private audience of the Maharaja Ranbir or Runbir Singh, which was given in a balcony, overhanging the river, of his city palace, within the precincts of which there is a temple with a large pagoda like roof that is covered with thin plates of pure gold. His Highness is reputed to be somewhat serious and bigoted as regards his religion. It was mentioned in the Indian papers a few years ago, that the Brahmins having discovered that the tail of his fathe, Golab Singh, had migrated into the body of a fish, Ranbir Singh gave orders that no fish were to be killed in Cashmere, though fish is the one of the great staples of food among the poorer classes. The edict, however was calculated to cause so much distress, that the Brahmins soon announced that the paternal spirit had taken some other form. I never heard this story contradicted; and it affords a curious instance of the reality of the belief in transmigration which exists in India As the character of these transmigrations, and the amount of suffering and enjoyment which they involve, is considered to depend on the good or evil conduct of previous lives, and especially on that which occurs in a human form, such a belief would be calculated to exercise an important influence for good, were it not for the sacrificial theory which attaches so much importance, as good works, to sacrifices to the gods, and to gifts to their priestly ministers; and its beneficial effect is also lessened by the tendency of the Indian mind to assign an undue value to indiscriminate acts of charity such as often do harm rather than good It is curious to think of a Maharaja basking from his balcony beside his golden temple into the waters of the Jhelum, and wondering whether his royal father is one of the big or of the little fishes floating about in its stream or in some adjacent water.

Some visitors to Cashmere have blamed its ruler severely for the condition of the country—as, for instance, Dr. Adams, who says :—"It is vain, however, to hope that there can be any progress under the present ruler, who, like his father, is bent on self aggrandisement." This, however, is entirely opposed to the substance of many conversations I had on the subject with Mr. Wynne, who seemed to regard His Highness as one of the very few honest men there were in the country, sincerely anxious for the welfare of its inhabitants; and he mentioned to me various circumstances which supported that conclusion. Without going beyond diplomatic reserve, he said it was only to be hoped that the Maharaja's sons would follow their father's example. I do not profess to see into a millstone farther than other people, but may say that the little I saw of this prince conveyed a superficial impression quite in accordance with Mr. Wynne's opinion. He seemed an earnest, over-burdened man, seriously anxious to fulfil the duties of his high position, and heavily weighed down by them; but it can easily be conceived how little he can do in a country which has been for time immemorial in so wretched a state and how much reason he may have for wishing that he were expiating his shortcomings in the form of a fish. And it should not be forgotten that this prince was faithful to us, and in a very useful manner, at the time of the great Indian Mutiny; for he sent six battalions of infantry two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of guns, to assist us at the siege of Delhi; and, by this, considerable moral support was afforded the moment to the British Raj. I met, going down the Jhelam, a Cashmeree regiment which had been at the siege of Delhi, and the officer in command spoke with some pride, but by no means in a boasting or offensive way, of his having fought along with English troops.

Among the improvements introduced by Ranbir Singh are those in the administration of justice and the manufacture of silk. The Chief Justice of the Court of Srinagar is an educated native. I think from Bengal, who was well spoken of—and, absurdly enough, is in charge of the silk department also. It has been at pains to make himself acquainted with the breeding of the silk worms and the spinning of their cocoons, as pursued in other countries, and has turned this knowledge to good account in Srinagar. One pleasing and extraordinary innovation which he has been able to introduce is that of inducing children and others of the Brahmin caste to engage in the spinning of silk. Anything like such an occupation has hitherto been considered as degrading and forbidden to Brahmins, and has not been entered on by those even in such advanced Indian cities as Calcutta and Bombay. It shows a curious way of managing matters that the Chief Justice of Srinagar should also be the head of the silk department; but such is or at least very lately was, the case; and under his management sericulture has been improved and developed. In 1871 the Maharaja set apart £30,000 for the development of this branch of industry, and part of the sum was expended on the construction of buildings in which an equal temperature could be maintained for the silk worms. I saw the process of extracting and winding the silk in the factory besides Srinagen: it was skilfully conducted, and the threads produced were remarkably fine and perfect. The mulberry trees of Cashmere have hitherto enjoyed exemption from disease and injury from insects, so that the prospects of this production are very good, and a commencement has been made in weaving the silk into cloth. The whole production is a monopoly of Government; but it gives increasing employment to a considerable number of persons, on what, for Cashmere, are good wages. In 1872 the amount of dry cocoons produced amounted to 57 600lbs and the resulting revenue was estimated at 124,000 *chilki* rupees, a portion of it, however, being required for the improvements which were made

The famous shawls of Cashmere are now somewhat at a discount in the world, except in France, where they still form a portion of almost every bride's *trousseau*, and where, at least in novels, every lady of the *demi-monde* is described as wrapped in an real Cashmere, and wearing a pair of Turkish slippers. France alone takes about 80 per cent. of the Cashmere shawls exported from Asia; the United States of America take 10, Italy 5, Russia 2, and Great Britain and Germany only 1 per cent. each. Of late years the war almost entirely destroyed the shawl trade, but it has for the time being returned to its former state; and, at the period of eclipse, the Maharaja humanely made enormous purchases on his own account. The revenue from this source has diminished to at least half what it was some years ago; but still a superior woven shawl will bring, even in Cashmere, as much as £300 sterling; and about £130,000 worth of shawls is annually exported, or £90,000 worth more than the finest of the goat's wool employed in this manufacture comes from Tarfan, in the Yarkand territory; and it is only on the wind-swept steppes of Central Asia that animals are found to produce so fine a wool. The shawl weavers get miserable wages, and are allowed neither to leave Cashmere nor change their employment, so that they are nearly in the position of slaves; and their average wage is only about three-half-pence a day.

Srinagar itself has a very fine appearance when one does not look closely into its details. As the Kashmiri himself has called it, it is the Venice of the East; his capital has been compared to Florence, and his great river to the Arno. But there is no European town which has such a fine placid sweep of river through it. The capital dates from 59 A. D., and portions of it have been burned down by successive fires. For the most part the houses either rise up from the Jhelam or from the canals with which the city is intersected, and are chiefly of thin brick walls supported in such frames. Being often three stories high, and in a most ruinous condition the walls present anything but straight lines, and it is a marvel that many of the houses continue standing at all. Some of the canals present deliciously picturesque scenes, such as even Venice cannot boast of, and the view from any of the five bridges across the Jhelam is very striking; but, as remarked, it is better to leave the interior unvisited beyond floating through the canals. The British Residency, and the bungalows built for the use of other European visitors, are above the city, on the right bank of the river, which here presents a noble appearance, and in a splendid line of poplar-trees. A wooded island opposite them adds to the beauty of the scene. Almost every place about Srinagar that one would go to can be reached by boat, and the wearied traveller may enjoy a delicious repose."—"*The Abode of Snow*" in *Backwood's Magazine.*

## THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE adoption by the House of Representatives of the bill for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river on the plan suggested by Mr. James B. Eades, and the almost certainty of the bill passing the Senate, inaugurates a project that will prove to be a gigantic failure or a splendid success. The probabilities seem to be in favour of the latter result, but in any event the benefit that will accrue to commerce from success are worth probably the cost of the experiment. We have been tinkering with the mouth of the Mississippi for half a century and the channels are little better than they were when we commenced, while the demands of commerce for more convenient access have increased enormously. The Senate Transportation Committee made quite a full examination of the obstructions at the mouth of the river at the time the several plans proposed for improving or overcoming them. In their report, however, while they unanimously express the opinion that some prompt and vigorous measures should be adopted for a radical improvement adequate to the wants of commerce, they reserve any expression of opinion in regard to the best method to be adopted.

From the statements made before the Transportation Committee it appears that at New Orleans the river is about half a mile wide and nearly one hundred feet deep, but about one hundred and ten miles below the city the river separates into several mouths, or passes, which, as they approach the sea, increase in width and become very shallow. Where the waters of the river meet the sea-waters of the Gulf, the force of the former is suddenly arrested, and the immense quantities of sediment, borne by the river from absence of currents to carry them off, bars and shallows are formed which encircle the entire delta. These bars advance into the Gulf at the rate of about three hundred and forty feet in a year. The greatest depth at the mouth of the two largest passes varies from twelve to sixteen feet, in consequence of changes in the stage of water in the river, and of storms in the Gulf, but early times this depth was sufficient for all the requirements of commerce, but it is totally inadequate for large ocean steamers. For the last forty years the problem that has puzzled all our engineers has been how to permanently relieve the navigation of the Lower Mississippi of these obstructions.

As far back as 1829 the General Government undertook a systematic opening of one of the most favourable passes, but the officer in charge reported that the Gulf waves, in a single storm, swept in twice as much mud as he had taken out. At another time a towboat company attempted, at the expense of the Government, to "rake and harrow" the channel, and they had obtained the consent of Congress, when a storm made another deposit that completely destroyed the results if their labours. Blasting with gunpowder has more than once been tried, but without permanent effect. A few years ago the Government constructed a powerful steam propeller dredge, at a cost of over a third of a million of dollars, which crossed and recrossed the bars, and turned up the mud with the expectation that much of it would be carried out into the Gulf, and that what remained would be so soft and loose as not to be dangerous, but after two or three years' trial, it was officially reported that this plan failed to maintain a much greater depth of water than that which naturally existed. This is the most effective mode yet attempted; but, like all the other plans, it was open to the liability of having the works of months destroyed in a single night by a storm.

As early as 1832 the project for a canal took sh

## THE EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

(*Land and Water.*)

If Miss Rye and her *collaborateurs* would confine their praiseworthy efforts to the class among which they originally introduced their emigration scheme, if, dealing with fewer numbers at a time, and adopting such improvements in their plan as experience has shown to be desirable, they were to go on picking up the gutter children and street Arabs, and starting such waifs and strays amid new scenes in Canada, they would thus manage to confer a threefold advantage all round; for the children would be benefitted, the old country would be delivered from a generation growing up to ignorance and mischief, while the Canadian Dominion (when the children had been trained for a year or two at a home in the colony) might gain materially from the judicious distribution of the young immigrants among the farm-houses all over the land. Unfortunately, the ladies who have taken this business in hand have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion; they have thus charged themselves on every occasion with far greater numbers of children than they can conveniently look after, and boards of guardians, with no less enthusiasm, have of late years been reinforcing Miss Rye's "Arab" tribes with detachments of children from our pauper schools. Finally, the Local Government Board determined to have an investigation made in Canada into the results and working of this children's emigration scheme. A poor-law inspector crossed the Atlantic for this purpose in 1874, and we have now before us his elaborately prepared report, a document quite as interesting as any magazine article that has appeared for a twelve month past. Of the children sent out a large proportion belong to the lowest class, the semi-criminals of our cities; brought up amid the habits and associations of the "Artful Dodger," and "Master Charley Bates." They are kept for a week or two in a "home" in England; then they have a fortnight's lax supervision while on the road to Canada, and are at last often placed out in service in the new country, in a farmer's house, a few days after their arrival. What outcome is to be expected from such hasty work as this? The children have had no education, no experience, and worse than no training. They are still wild, and as Canadian farmers are not schoolmasters dissatisfaction ensues on both sides; the boy is returned to the custody of the superintendent of the "Home" in Canada or else he bolts, and is never heard of again. Canadians, who at first favoured the scheme, now see reason to totally change their views. All this arises from placing boys and girls out to service before they have undergone a reasonable period of industrial training. Of course the case is quite different with a child who gets adopted by a Canadian family at an early age, say before it is seven years old. Many such cases occur, and as the motive for such adoption is a sentimental one, as the child is not taken for the sake of its mere services, it often happens to be a very lucky thing for the young "Arab." Another great mistake made has been the mixing up children who have been perhaps two or three years at a pauper school with the gutter tribes, the refuse of the towns. Apart from the pernicious influence of such an association, even though temporary, those in charge of the young immigrants spread their sails for public sympathy by representing all their destitute flock, without distinction, as "the offspring of thieves and vagabonds just swept from the slums of our great cities"; hence many an undeserved reproach is afterwards cast in the teeth of the friendless girls and boys in their rough homes in Canada. The children from our workhouse schools, if already sufficiently trained when they leave England, ought to be able to get employment at home, were the general complaint from every household is, that no domestic servants are to be found, and where in many branches of industry hands are in request. On the other hand, if not yet properly trained, they are less fit for service in Canada than they would be in England. Every child so sent out costs the board of guardians £8. 8s., and a year's outfit of clothes. It is paying rather dearly thus to thin out one of the very best nurseries of labour; it too frequently brings the raw, inexperienced child to grief, sent out as he is to, a strange country with no friends to supervise his future career; and it does not do Canada much good either, because the Dominion gets crowded with many inferior immigrants instead of a less number of better-trained ones. Miss Rye must be disappointed, but she need not despair; she will insure much better results if she goes to work on a smaller scale, and arranges to secure for her children some sort of permanent education before dispersing them into the backwoods of Canada, where too many of them are lost sight of, and never traced again.

## ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.*

(*Athenæum.*)

It is difficult to imagine what can have been Sir H. Rawlinson's object in publishing these papers. Had they been re-written with care, there is no doubt that they might have been made into an admirable history of Central Asia, but of histories we have already too many; nor is the subject one of such complexity as to admit of a large number of various expositions; while, as it is, these papers, bolted together with no link, are but the narrative of isolated portions of history, interesting enough, perhaps, in themselves, but of little moment when compared with fuller accounts of the same subject.

The work before us is composed of three parts, it may be said. The first is a history of Persia, partly taken from an article published in the *Calcutta Review* in 1849 and partly written now; the second traces the progress of Russia in Turkestan, and describes that country, while the inevitable Afghan, with the "policy of annexation" looming in the distance, forms the bulk of the last; the book ending with a further appeal for the occupation of Herat and Candahar, by way of "creating, without loss of time, a direct barrier in Afghanistan against further Russian encroachment."

It is no work of ours to write an essay attacking Sir H. Rawlinson's views; he has long since identified himself with the party whose policy he here supports, nor is the question one upon which argument is of much avail. Russia has no real hold upon Turkestan to the west of Viernyi; her administration is incapable and corrupt; her power for good or evil is exaggerated; she is trembling at every moment for her possessions, knowing that we could do ten times as much to injure her as she could to damage us; all these facts are, or ought to be, well known to the veriest tyro in Central Asiatic affairs; but Sir H. Rawlinson being an Englishman, or rather an Anglo-Indian, sees none of these things. He believes that Russia's advance is but one uniform plot, laid in St. Petersburg, and carried out by obedient generals, while the truth is simply that St. Petersburg is frightened, to which end the occasional doings of irrepressible commanders, anxious to obtain the "St. George." He believes in "Russian gold," in intrigues with Shere Ali and Yakub Khan, using refusals to rest state of matters: a power pushed into a comfortless, costly, and unpleasant situation, and wishing with all its heart that it could get rid of the whole business. "Russia take India! What would she do with it when she had it?" said a "Tashkenter" to the writer of this article; "I don't know whether we could do you much harm; I don't think so; but I am sure of this, that if you Englishmen chose to lift your little finger, there would not be one of us left here the day after."

Sir H. Rawlinson has given us a disquisition on Persia, as one of the countries threatened by Russian invasion. Why could he not, at the same time, have given us an account of Russian movement in China? It would have been far more interesting and more valuable, for, if Russian influence in Central Asia means anything, it does not threaten distant India or barren Persia, but the great, defenceless, ill-governed human hive of the East.

His chapters on the Russian advance and position in Central Asia are interesting, as showing what different ideas, different writers, all able and thoughtful can derive from the same material, when nationality and prejudice stand in the way of the truth: But as we have now not to occupy ourselves with the author's political views, but with the merits of his book, we turn our attention to the latter. The want of personal acquaintance with Central Asia, or of a friend with such acquaintance, is grievously felt at almost every step. We find a statement, repeated in almost every book on Central Asia, which mentions "the strong fortress of Nau," near Khodjent, "where the road from Kokand and Khodjent strikes off to Bokhara," "Strikes off" would imply at least that some other main road left the Kokand-Bokhara road at Nau; none does so; the Bokhara road passes through without a bend; nor is there any town of importance near, to which a branch road could run. Nor is Nau "a strong fortress;" it is a mere village of mud-built, roofed with piles of straw, and without even an embrasure hole. The battle of Irdjar is passed over in a few contemptuous words, whereas on it in reality depended the whole rule of the Russian dominion in Turkestan, and it was as nearly lost by the Russians as battle ever was. Statements, too, that the population of Tashkent is 50,000, and that Ush and Uratube are of "hardly less importance," should scarcely have passed muster in 1865, when Tashkent was taken, but they certainly ought not to be allowed to stand without note ten years later; while we should think the person who told Sir H. Rawlinson that Russia had "often proposed" to build a great wall along her Siberian Cossack line, a distance of some 2,000 miles, to prevent herself from Kirghiz incursions, really drew too much on his imagination for his facts.

The sum-total of the author's views is given at the end of his book. He adopts the favourite Anglo-Indian phraseology, and declares that Herat is the "key of India,"—a statement which we have never thoroughly understood; that Merv is only such and such a distance from Herat; and thence, although the Russians are not yet at Merv, or anywhere near it, deduces black schemes of iniquity forming in the mind of General Kaufmann, the feeblest and most incapable of Russia's many feeble and incapable governor-generals. Sir H. Rawlinson's ideas represent so perfectly the commonplace of the Anglo-Indian mind that we may easily prophesy for them a great success. His conclusion will meet with a cordial response from most Englishmen who dabble in Central Asian politics:—

"Russia by advancing on Merv evidently means mischief. She would never embark on an enterprise of so perilous a nature for mere purposes of trade or police. Political objects of high import could alone justify the movement. Those objects necessarily point to Herat, which would lie at the mercy of a European power holding Merv, and from whence India would be seriously threatened. Herat possesses natural advantages of quite an exceptional importance. It is the frontier town between Persia and India. It is connected by high roads with the capitals of all the surrounding countries, with Cabul through the Hazareh hills, with Balkh and Bokhara through Mymeneh, with Khiva through Merv, with Meshed, with Yezd and Ispahan, with Seistan and with Candahar. It enjoys an admirable climate, and is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile and populous valleys in Asia. Above all, the city itself is surrounded by earth-works of the most colossal character, dating from pre-historic times, and which, with the adaptations and improvements of modern science, might be rendered quite impregnable to an Asiatic force. Russia in possession of Herat would have a gripe on the throat of India. She would, indeed, in virtue of the position, command the military resources, both of Persia and Afghanistan, and would thus oblige us at once to increase our frontier army by at least 20,000 fresh British troops. Viewing, then, the question as merely one of finance, it may be assumed that our advance above the pass and occupation of Herat would be the cheapest insurance against Russia that we could effect for the benefit of our great Indian estate. . . . . There is one other aspect of the question that requires explanation. Some of our best authorities on Central Asian politics maintain that not only should we incur an enormous and useless expenditure in advancing to meet Russia above the passes, but that we should be intensifying tenfold the difficulties of our position. They believe that we should everywhere meet with hatred and resistance that we should thus throw the Afghans into the hands of Russia, who would in fact when she advanced be hailed by them as a deliverer rather than opposed as an invader. My own experience points in an exactly contrary direction, and I am happy to find my views corroborated by the independent testimony of our latest travellers. Believing, as I do, the Western Afghans to be the most contemptible of enemies, and hardly, therefore, caring to consider the possibility of a skirmish in the Bolan or Khojek passes, the only defensible positions on the line from Seinde to Herat, I still feel satisfied that we should generally receive the warm support of the great mass of the population in the districts that we traversed. The Syuds of Pishin, the Atchikzyes of the Khojek who adhered to us in all our troubles in 1841-42, the Parsiwan peasantry of Candahar, the mercantile and agricultural classes throughout the country, would one and all throng to us for support and protection. Mindful of past benefits, hopeful of future favours, they would bring in their camels from the desert and empty their granaries of corn to supply our wants, as they did in those days when, although Ghazni and Cabul were lost and an army had perished in the passes, we were safe and strong and triumphant at Candahar. The only parties from whom we should experience ill-will would be the priesthood and a few of the Durani chiefs; and they might be called upon to redress their grievances, as far as the disposition of the native is concerned, we should not have more difficulty in governing Candahar and Herat than the Russians encounter in governing Tashkend and Samarcand; whilst our long familiarity with Eastern administration, our special knowledge of Western Afghanistan, our consideration for Mahomedan prejudices, our prestige, our high reputation for justice and good faith, ought to make the task of maintaining the position far more easy to us than to our less experienced Northern neighbours. I will only say one word in conclusion, that I counsel nothing rash or premature. If Russia remained encamped on the Gosplar, we should not, of course, leave the valley of the Indus. So long as she held aloof from Merv, we should hold aloof from Herat; but if she deliberately threw down the gauntlet, she must expect to be taken up. We could not, as the guardians of the interest of India, permit her, on the pretext of curbing the Turcomans or establishing a trade route through Asia, to take up a position unopposed on the Murghab, which would compromise the safety of Herat. That city is both strategically and politically an indispensable bulwark of India, and we cannot and will not allow its future fate to be at the disposition of a foreign power.

"December, 1874."

In conclusion, while regretting that Sir Henry Rawlinson has ever been induced to publish a volume which can do little harm to the experienced, but which may do great harm to those who read it, thinking of his great and well-earned reputation, we may say that the ethnological and geographical part of the work in chapter iv. is well written, while he truly foresees the great danger of Russia in the future, the Galtchas, or Iranian mountaineers of the Zirafshan and Shakri Sabz, who will some day make another Caucasus for Russia in those distant parts.

There are a good many slips, the to careless correction of the proofs. We have Petrowski for Perofski, on one page, with the name correctly spelt afterwards, while ts and ss alternate all through in the Russian names with the most puzzling irregularity. The map of Central Asia is decidedly above the average.

## PRODIGALS.

(*Liberal Review.*)

There are a large number of men who are said to be no one's enemies but their own. At the same time, they succeed in doing a great deal of harm to those with whom they are brought in contact; such an amount of mischief, indeed, is wrought through their agency that those who are most nearly concerned may be excused if they occasionally wish that the earth were rid of their presence. These men who are no one's enemies but their own are always in trouble, which is the result of their folly or vicious propensities, and it is a significant feature of the case that their melancholy plight is invariably more than shared in by those who are most closely united with them. The wife and children of Prodigal, for instance, are in the habit of paying more dearly for the consequences of his drunkenness than he is himself. He is one of those careless, indifferent fellows whom nine out of ten people profess to like and to sympathize with. When he happens to have five pounds in his pocket he will bestow them upon the first acquaintance whom he meets, it being one of his peculiarities that he will, when he is in one of his generous moods, do as much for the man whom he has only known for five minutes as he will for the friend whom he has known for thirty years. Fond of indulging in excesses himself he will gladly bob-nob with any one who will consent to join company with him in excessive indulgence, and, so long as his purse holds out, he will cheerfully consent, if not positively insist, upon paying for such indulgence. It seems a small matter to him that while he is doing this his unhappy wife is at home sometimes lacking money wherewith to purchase even the bare necessaries which nature demands; that his children are being denied those educational and other advantages which a father who possessed a due sense of his responsibilities would strain every nerve to see that they had; and that his own business is going to rack and ruin. Often while those who love him best are in tears because he cometh not he may be found indulging in boisterous mirth. The probabilities are that when at last he reaches home it is with empty pockets and a disordered frame. To reproaches of all kinds he is practically deaf. When in one of his sober and rational moments he will admit that the most severe reproaches that are, bestowed upon him are just, he will bemoan his folly, he will call himself a variety of hard names, and he will swear that henceforward he will be a reformed character. But his resolutions are unfortunately, even more fragile than pie-crust. When having been struck hopelessly to the ground, when having seen how mischievous has been the course which he has pursued, when he is in utter grief on account of the plight to which he has brought himself and those who are dear to him, when money and influential friends will sometimes take compassion upon him, and he may again commence business on his own account or he may be placed in a situation. But the result, in either case, is melancholy in the extreme, and would seem to indicate that there is no limit to the folly, the madness and reputable member of society. When he finds him if with money in his hand the chances are that he bestows upon his wife some costly gift and gaily sallies fourth ready to succumb to the first temptation which is presented to him. He feels bound to signalize his good luck by a bottle of champagne, by a magnificent excursion, by a leviathan bet, by an act of excessive generosity to any unscrupulous sponge who is thrown across his path, or by some other piece of folly, and it is rarely that he comes to his senses before he has frittered away all his money and has been once more disgraced. The result is that he is unable to recommence business, or, having commenced one, is obliged to abandon it; the consequence naturally being that he sinks into a state which is worse than the first. Then, having for a season deplored his folly, he has often the audacity to commence afresh about his bad luck, and to profess to believe that he has every justification for drowning his sorrows in the intoxicating cup. He may be led into canvassing *his friends* for help; and, in the event of their not readily rendering the same, he will not hesitate to abuse them both behind and before their faces in very round terms. Meet him, accompany him to a place where he may comfortably muddle away his senses, and adopt a sympathizing tone. The result will be that he will persuade you that he is a very much injured character, that he is an estimable man who would not behave, for any consideration, like some mercenary wretches do, and that it is merely because he has been unfortunate that he is not in an exalted condition in life. The most wonderful part of the matter is that he seems to believe thoroughly in what he says, that he has a profound faith in himself, than which could be adduced no more striking example of what astonishing phases of thought the human mind may accustom itself to. When he is helped into a situation the results are equally melancholy. He dissipates his salary when it comes into his hands, and often spends it before he earns it. He neglects his duties. He is disposed to rebel against the authority of the persons under whom he is serving. Then he loses his situation, and is once more thrown on his beam ends. Gradually he sinks lower and lower from one stage of vagabondage to another, until, at last, he is forced into the doing of things which he would not do if he had any self-respect left, or if his affairs were not at the last pitch of desperation.

We must confess that we are unable to sympathize with the apologists of men of the Prodigal stamp, inasmuch as it strikes us that, instead of being generous, they are among the most selfish beings in existence. Profuseness is quite distinct from generosity; and the individuals in question are simply profuse—and stupidly profuse into the bargain. Their pot-house companions are the only persons who are benefited by their much-beluuded "generosity," and these are benefited at the cost of those who ought to be benefited. Prodigal's wife may work all day long, at the cost of her health; she may deprive herself in order that ends may be made to meet, and her children may be involved in her privations, and he will decline to see, for three consecutive hours, how utterly brutal and unpardonable is his conduct. Indeed, there is reason to believe that at last he comes to believe that it is nothing but proper that his wife and children should be working hard and earning money while he is living idly and rioting in what he obtains from them. When there is little in his house, of that little he will, as a matter of course, take the most and the best, and the probability is that he will grumble because there is no more. We do not hesitate to say that there are thousands of men who are simply burdens upon their families, and that a proportion of these are such intolerable burdens that they alone prevent their families from rising into a state of affluence and comfort. It is nothing to the purpose to say that these men would be excellent members of society but for their lamentable weakness, for they are something more than merely weak, inasmuch as their weakness takes the form of an odious kind of selfishness.

* England and Russia in the East. By Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson. (Murray.)

## COLONEL GORDON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent of the Times.*)

Soubat, February 7.

Soubat, which is the first of Colonel Gordon's stations that is reached after leaving the Soudan and the Provinces under Ismail Pasha's rule, does not strike the observer as being at all a formidable post, or one easy to be defended, if the natives, of whom there are hundreds in the neighbourhood, were to attempt any hostile measures. The soldiers' huts are built of mud and straw, and the only defence in the shape of a fortification is a circular, thick, piled-up hedge made of thorns and brambles; in fact, the whole place is so combustible that a few red-hot arrows would suffice to set the station in a blaze, if the Shillooks or inhabitants of the country ever thought seriously of attempting to drive out the Egyptian invader. But there is now no reason to fear any surprise on the part of the Shillooks. They appear to have accepted the new ruler and their changed circumstances with the usual apathy of an Oriental or African race, and do their best to assist the garrison by cutting wood for the steamers which stop at Soubat for fuel when *en route* to and from Khartoum. A few years ago affairs were very different; the Shillooks were then a united and powerful race, perpetually at war with the Egyptians, who could not leave their most advanced station at Pashcoia, save in large armed parties, and the garrison there had several narrow escapes of being surprised and put to the sword. In those days the Shillooks had grievances enough, in the shape of the constant inroads made on their villages and hamlets by slave-traders, to stir the most peacefully-disposed people to retributive measures, and the suppression of the slave trade by the Viceroy has done more to tranquillize the country than his most formidable fortifications or armed stations. Very contented and happy appear the natives who have established themselves within a stone's-throw of Soubat, and the huts in which they dwell are clean and weatherproof. In point of cleanliness the comparison would not be in favour of the houses inhabited by some of the lower orders in London if contrasted with the beehive-like cottages of the Shillouks. Two attributes of civilization, money and religion, are equally unknown, and the natives do not trouble their heads with any endeavour to fathom the great secret of the future, while instead of money they use Doura corn, two handfuls of which are considered ample payment for a day's wood-cutting and the conveyance of it to the station. A man who has sufficient Doura to last himself and family for a week is looked upon as a sort of Croesus by his less fortunate brethren. When no corn is to be had the people live upon fish, which are to be found in abundance in the marshes all round the river, and are not particular even as to eating crocodiles, for one that was shot by an officer in the expedition and left on the banks for the vultures was wrested from those voracious birds by the natives, who, cutting up the hugh reptile with their spears, carried off the pieces as food for themselves. They are not troubled by those attacks of fever which undermine the strongest European constitution, and are just as much at home in their reed made barks or up to their necks in the muddy rivers as any South Sea Islander in the surf and in his fragile canoe. Great delight was evinced by the natives when they heard that the "Pasha Kabeer," or "Great Pasha" was daily expected to visit the settlement; for Gordon is very popular with the people in this district, as he listens to and remedies any real grievances they may have, and severely punishes the soldiers if they illtreat them. His principle in China, as here, has always been that you can get more out of a man by kindness than by any other method, and the confidence which is placed in him by the Shillouks and Baris has done much to obliterate the traces of the stern rule of his predecessor.

About 12 at noon yesterday, a watchman, who was perched upon a tree commanding a good look-out on the White Nile, rushed into the station with the glad tidings that the steamer Khedive (one put together by the late Mr. Higginbotham for Baker at Gondokoro) was in sight. Immediately the excitement was in a state of commotion. The bugle sounded "Turn out," and the garrison, consisting of 17 soldiers, under a black captain, who is also the Governor, hastily donned their smartest uniforms, hurried down to the bank beside which the steamer was expected to anchor. Some aged natives were actually so moved as to put down their huge pipes, out of which they were slowly blowing the curling fumes of pure charcoal, and join the different little knots and bands of the excited wives and children who lined the river-side. Nearer and nearer came the steamer, and gracefully rounding the sharp curve where the White Nile is joined by its still wilder-looking Soubat tributary, anchored within a few feet of the shore. The one bugler nearly burst his lungs in ringing out the clear strains of a General's salute, the black captain drew his sword, and the 17 men, composing the garrison brought their arms to the "present," as a short, thick-set man, who appeared to be the picture of health, and was attired in the undress uniform of a Colonel of Engineers, hastened down the ship's side, approached the officer and his small force, rapidly inspected the men and their accoutrements. He was accompanied by Mr. Watson, an officer in the Engineers, whose services had been lent by the British Government to the Viceroy, but who is now going back to England, owing to the fever having become effected by the trying climate of the White Nile. A few soldiers, who formerly were in Baker's Guard which was termed by him the Forty Thieves, and who now act as a police force at Gondokoro, brought up the rear of the procession. Fine-looking fellows they are, too, not a man of them under some 6 feet in height with magnificently formed chests and shoulders. They looked remarkably clean and smart in their scarlet tunics, with Blair-faced sleeves and collars, and there was a resolute and sort of devil-may-care expression in their faces, which betokened that the late chief had not been unwise in estimating his body-guard as equal to cope with a hundred-fold the number of hostile savages.

The inspection was over in a minute, and, after a few words to the Governor, Gordon returned on board, and there, beneath an awning on deck, began the business of the day. The number of things he had to settle and arrange would have been enough to try the head of any ordinary mortal, but the Colonel went steadily ahead, giving out one order after another, administering justice to the natives, censuring or praising the officials, dispensing punishment here and reward there; all this through an Egyptian interpreter, who gravely rendered every word of Gordon's French into Arabic. Some of the news brought by the last mail was enough in itself to disconcert most men. Two English engineers had arrived at Khartoum, to put up a steamer which had been sent out in pieces. The engineers were then, and so were the pieces, but there was no plan of the vessel in the storehouse at Khartoum, and there was no list of the different pieces, to show where and in what boxes they were packed. The result is that the ship can only be laid before the approaching rainy season or be deferred till next year, and all this time the engineers would be doing nothing and drawing the Viceroy's pay, which was also aggravating of all to Gordon, as he is far more careful of Khedive money and that of his own which he throws away right and left in backsheesh and presents. If he were to leave the Expedition to-morrow he would be personally poorer it is said, than when he first assumed the command. The next letter opened informed him that Rossett was *en route* to Khartoum and Lardo with 500 soldiers and a band of music. Now the captains of all the steamers belonging to the Expedition had received orders to remain at Khartoum to bring up the horses bought for the Expedition, and here were 500 men who would require transport before the rains had commenced, or else half of them would die on their way to Lardo. In addition to this, a supply of Doura corn must be provided to last them for the next seven months. Then came the Governor with a report that 12 slaves who had been taken from the traders had stolen some guns and rifles from a station further up the Soubat and come to him saying that they had been ill-treated by Nazar, Gordon's agent there. The Governor had given them food and lodging preparatory to an inquiry being made as to their grievances, but they had broken out of his station at night and had fired upon the soldiers who were sent in pursuit of them. On investigation it appeared that their grounds of complaint against Nazar were grounded so they were sentenced to receive each a hundred lashes with a knotted cord, and then to be sent to Fashoda which is the receptacle of all Egyptian convicts or exiles—a sort of fiery Siberia, in fact but far more unhealthy, as fever and dysentery decimate the population, which is only kept up by the constant addition it receives in the shape of embezzling Pashas, cut-throats and thieves.

At last everything was settled to everybody's satisfaction save to the 12 runaways, who were each receiving their hundred lashes in the background and were lamenting their fate—calling upon Allah, their fathers, mothers and all their departed relations to intercede for them and not let the blows be quite so hard but just a little, little softer *Bismillah*, in the name of Allah and his blessed prophet—and Gordon had some difficulty in making himself to take a few mouthfuls of refreshment and drink several cups of strong coffee which is believed here to be a capital specific against fever. After luncheon he told us what had been done by the Expedition during the past year and of his plans for the next few months. On arrival at the Provinces intrusted to his care he found that there were only three stations—viz., Fatico, Foweira and Gondokoro; but that at this last-named post the garrison did not number more than a few hundred yards from their intrenchments for fear of the Baris, who were always on the alert to pick off any stragglers. The new Pasha's first object was to conciliate the Baris, and after that to establish the following detachments, which are now all of which were formed from the few hundred men he found at Gondokoro. First, he established one station, two days up the Soubat River, called Nazr's Station, from the name of the agent there, who, by the way, was formerly a slave trader, but who, like many others of his class, has been taken into Gordon's service. Then was formed this post at the junction of the Soubat and the White Nile—a most important point strategically considered, as it effectually debars the slave traders from ascending or descending either stream. Next comes the Ratichambe Settlement, 250 miles up the river, which has now been abolished on account of its extreme unhealthiness and removed six days' march to the west, for the purpose of opening up an ivory trade with the natives. Ninety miles from Ratichambe, and on the river, is the Bor station. The appearance of the country here improves a little and has a more wooded aspect than that between Soubat and Ratichambe, which is dismal in the extreme. There we find nothing but dreary miles of swamp and morass on either bank; and here and there a solitary tree, adding by its very loneliness to the bleak appearance of the waste—naught save floating islands and decaying vegetation—a hot-bed of malaria and fever—the water bubbling incessantly from the gas which arises from the vegetable matter undergoing decomposition beneath the surface. Not a human being to be seen, and, save for the animals which infest the marshes, the traveller might almost fancy himself floating down the Styx. South-west of Bor and far inland, a settlement has been made at Mazracka, which is now being visited by Major Long, an American officer serving under Gordon, and a Mr. Marno, an Austrian explorer, whose expenses are defrayed, I believe, by the Geographical Society at Vienna. Long is the officer who a few months since, when on his road back, after having visited King Mtesa, was attacked by Camarragga's people, on the Victoria Nile, near Foweira. The Major was in a canoe, and accompanied by only two Egyptian soldiers. However, the three managed to keep up such a hot fire on the natives, who were shooting at them with arrows from the banks, that the savages were eventually driven off, having suffered, as was afterwards ascertained, a loss of over 60 killed and wounded. On leaving Bor, and continuing the journey up the river, we arrived, after about 90 miles steaming, at Lardo, which is the most important station that Gordon has hitherto established. It is 10 miles only from Gondokoro, that post of which so much is said in Sir Samuel Baker's last book, and which has replaced Gondokoro as the head-quarters of the Province, everything having been moved from the old station, which is now entirely deserted. The distance from Khartoum to Lardo, as ascertained by Lieutenants Watson and Chippendale, is as nearly as possible 1,000 miles, and these two young Engineer officers who were at Regaff, the next station, some 12 miles further up the stream, succeeded in making some important observations during the transit of *Venus*, which are to be transmitted to the Royal Geographical Society. Ten miles above Regaff the Nile becomes unnavigable, and it has been proposed to connect the station with Duffe, the next settlement, which is 12 days' march distant, by either a canal or a railway, but this, of course, is a work for future consideration. At the present moment Gordon is using every effort to get a small steamer put together on the Nile at Duffe. The more portable parts of this vessel were taken there overland from Regaff, a few months back by Mr. Kemp, a civil engineer then in Gordon's service, but now invalided, and when the Colonel returns from visiting the station up the Soulat he is going to forward the heavier parts of the boat in carts, drawn by men, from Regaff. This will be a work of great difficulty on account of the nature of the country. Duffe is on the left bank of the Nile and opposite Ibrahimia, which is mentioned by Baker.

(*To be continued.*)

## SPIRITUAL FLIRTATIONS.

(*The World.*)

Undoubtedly Mr. Hepworth Dixon has omitted a chapter preliminary or supplementary to his studies of 'spiritual wifedom.' It did not perhaps occur to him that a large and suffering class, who are already bound in conjugal fetters, en tertain aspirations, labour under longings, and are conscious of affinities which may be most appropriately satisfied by spiritual flirtation. We are indebted to a most amiable, excellent, and moral philosopher for distinct though all unconscious evidence that this want is amply supplied by 'Spiritualism as viewed by the light of modern science.' Mr. Crookes' researches and experiences form part of Mr. Burns' 'progressive library,' and they undoubtedly realise so considerable a progress as to be worthy of the attention of men and women of the world who have not yet reached the scientific platform of modern spiritualism. That Mr. Crookes' book is decidedly dull; it is occupied with dissertations on the merits and demerits of water, which we should suppose might mean something if it were not that at the end of them all is appended Sir Charles Wheatstone's certificate that they mean nothing at all, and that all this mechanical array is elaborately contrived to prove nothing. If they did prove anything, they would only afford reason to suppose that a venerable and deceased ancestor, when summoned by potent charms from psychic spheres, is perhaps capable of slightly altering a beam or deflecting a dial; and if it is worth his while to go through so much in order to prove so little, it is hardly worth ours to put him to the pain.

The second part of the book, however, is of a decidedly more entertaining and cheerful character. It lets in altogether a new light upon the pleasures of a future existence, and promises to enliven by a quite novel excitement the dull monotony of life, which to many is often rendered only endurable by the insipid pursuits of social pleasures. During the past year, the eminent member of the Royal Society whose experiences are before us has had prolonged and favourable opportunities of studying the 'mediumship' of a Miss Florence Cook, and has found here 'a power which, like love, "laughs at locksmiths."' Miss Cook is accompanied—or was during this time commonly accompanied, when the proper conditions of a dark room and a sympathetic audience were secured—by a fair spirit who chose to be known as Katie King. We are forced regretfully to say 'was;' for we gather from the final chapter that Mr. Crookes has seen 'the last of Katie King.' Miss Cook would go into a dark room and lie down; and presently 'Katie King' would appear, marvellously like Florence Cook in face, but yet with 'points of difference.' Mr. Crookes' account of this entrancing spirit is most piquant. She behaved as no spirit, we veritably believe, was ever known to behave questionably the most decided flirt that the spirit-world has yet produced. She so completly won Mr. Crookes, she could always rely upon him; and one gentleman having been so ill-mannered as to seize hold of her and ascertain that she was very solid person, she afterwards, under the pretext of being 'very nervous, in consequence of ill-advised suggestions that force should be employed as an adjunct to more scientific modes of research, consulted him as always as to whom doubtful persons should be placed to be kept out of harm's way. Finally, she became extremely confident in Mr. Crookes and then she would walk up and down with him (in the dark) arm-in-arm; and presently, says this naif experimentalist, 'feeling that if I had not a spirit, I had at all events a *lady* close to me, I asked her permission to clasp her in my arms;' and, he adds proudly and reprovingly to the bold experimentalist who snatched a fearful joy now freely conceded, 'Mr. Volckman will be pleased to hear that I can corroborate his statement that the "ghost" (not "struggling," however) was as material a being as Miss Cook herself.' From this moment Mr. Crookes' emotions intensify, and at last this is how he feels when 'Katie' comes into the light: 'Photography is as inadequate to depict the perfect beauty of Katie's face as words are powerless to depict her charms of manner. Photography may, indeed, give a map of her countenance, but how can it reproduce the brilliant purity of her complexion, or the ever-varying expression of her most mobile features, now overshadowed with sadness when relating some of the bitter experiences of her past life, now smiling with all the innocence of happy girlhood, when she had collected my children round her, and was amusing them by recounting anecdotes of her adventures in India?

'Round her she made an atmosphere of life;
The very air seemed lighter for her eyes,
They were so soft and beautiful, and rife
With all we can imagine of the skies:
Her overpowering presence made us dote on her
It would not be idolatry to kneel.'

If, after all this, you have any lingering doubt of the spirituality of 'Katie King,' Mr. Crookes will show you—what we were not proud of—Katie's hair, which is now before me, and which she allowed me to cut from her luxuriant tresses, having first traced it to the scalp, and satisfied myself that it actually grew there; it is a rich golden auburn.' No wonder that when this most bewitching and obliging beauty of another world at last disappeared, leaving behind her only sweet memories and a lock of hair with her middle-aged admirer, she left her friends sobbing and moaning hysterically at the intimation that, being otherwise unoccupied, she would not return to them. Nor can we feel surprised that Mr. Crookes feels finally called upon to express his thanks to Mr. Charles Blackburn for the generous manner in which he made it possible for Miss Cook to devote her whole time to the development of these manifestations.

The complete and unquestioning faith of Mr. Crookes in this adorable but solid spirit, whose capillary relics alone remain to solace him, is in itself a pretty spectacle in these days of arid scepticism. But it is still more gratifying to consider how extended a prospect of present and future happiness is opened by the inauguration of what may evidently, in more skilful hands than those of this staid and practical philosopher, become quite an exciting and irreproachable method of flirtation. Here are platonic friendships on which the world can only gaze with awe; here are chances of future happiness or self sacrifice—some people consider the two synonymous—for fair maidens who are realising their 'future existence.' Perhaps if men are very learned and very patient, and will study chemistry and mechanics to sufficient purpose, they may all be entertaining flirts but the maidens angels whose eyes are 'soft and beautiful, and rife with all we can imagine of the skies,' and whose overpowering presence will make them 'feel it would not be idolatry to kneel?' angels who will no more object to be embraced than if they were *ladies*, and whose presence and most gracious proceedings are not open to the smallest objection, and make the objects of their divine attentions feel good rather than naughty; angels in fact who elevate flirtation into a high moral duty. On the other hand, if young ladies are very good and very beautiful and yet have 'bitter experiences' here on earth, they may hope in a future state to haunt a back parlour in a London suburb, to enchant an elderly member of the Royal Society, and be photographed by the electric light. It is long since a more decided 'progress' has been realised in social tradition or in mental aspiration. No one can now say that spiritualism has been cultivated in vain.

We have at least gained an altogether new and Watteau-like view of the scenery of the Elysian fields and the figures which decorate it. We have already learnt from Mr. Wallace's chapters in the *Moral Teachings of Spiritualism*, that the spirits negative with one accord all religious notions of a future state, and that 'mankind after death are represented as *winged* beings as resting or surrounded by clouds, and their occupations to be playing on golden harps, or perpetual singing, prayer, &c.' From the eminently realistic experiences of Mr. Crookes, we know what their occupations really are or may be. The imagination of a Rafaelle or a Guido may have been content with the wings, harps, and clouds, and have pictured a celestial abode and 'perpetual singing;' the electric light and the photographic camera have, thanks to Mr. Crookes, brought spirits down to Islington, lodged them in a back parlour, transferred their features to a sensitive plate and multiplied 'spirit photographs,' so that they rival in cheapness, in beauty, and in attraction those of the most popular actresses and fashionable ladies. There can be no more doubt about a future state, as Mr. Wallace and Mr. Crookes sagely point out; for ladies and gentlemen have arrived here in a future state, and been photographed in a future state. If you have any doubt about it, you can buy their photographs for a shilling, and the favoured artist will make a humble but remunerative profit off the transaction. Presently, no doubt, even this novelty will pall; meanwhile, here is an opportunity, for persons who have failed to attain their due celebrity on earth in their past state, to earn a passing notoriety by presenting themselves at once, before the thing becomes too common, to be photographed in their 'future state.' Spirits of the amiable and seductive character of Katie King will always be welcome in many humble and monotonous homes; and if Mr. Crookes had never discovered thallium, he would still have earned a claim to lasting gratitude by this last and most important research.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